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DEATH OF A NOTED AMERICAN WRITER.

Kate Field Succumbs to Pneumonia after Short Illness.

"SINGING IS PARADISE TO ME."

Her Last Words Before Delirium Set In—Record of a Brilliant Woman. Funeral Services—Handsome Floral Tributes—Government Officials Attend—Central Union Church Full.

The steamer W. G. Hall arrived in port at 1:15 Tuesday with Miss Kate Field aboard, dying from pneumonia which she contracted on the island of Hawaii. She was removed to a cottage on the grounds of Dr. McGrew, Hotel street, where death ensued shortly before 3 o'clock.

The first appearance of the disease which resulted in the death of Miss Field was in Kailua, while at the boarding house of Miss Paris. This was on Wednesday, May 13th. Deceased complained of feeling pains in her chest, but did not consider the matter serious.

With her usual zeal for work, she told Miss Paris that it was her intention to go on to Kaawaloa and from there to the volcano on the journey that she had mapped out in the beginning.

Miss Paris accompanied Miss Field to Kaawaloa. Upon arrival at that place Miss Field went to the Greenwell's. It was there that her condition began to grow worse, and Miss Paris remonstrated with her as to the inadvisability of going on to the volcano, to such good effect that she heeded the advice and decided to return to Honolulu.

While at Kaawaloa awaiting the arrival of the steamer W. G. Hall, her condition kept growing worse. The Hall arrived Monday, with Dr. Adriance of the yacht Coronet on board. Upon seeing Miss Field he pronounced her a very sick woman, but did not think she was dangerously ill.

As soon as she arrived aboard, Dr. Adriance took charge of her and kept administering restoratives, to which the disease yielded but temporarily.

During the evening some of the Coronet party grouped in the neighborhood of Miss Field's stateroom on the port side of the steamer, and began singing familiar songs. When it was suggested that it might disturb her, she answered in a manner characteristic of the woman:

"No, indeed! Singing to me is a paradise compared with the quiet of the country. Don't talk to me about the quiet of the country, with chickens cackling, roosters crowing and dogs barking—wow! wow! wow!"

After this utterance she seems to have responded to the soothing effect of the music, and went off to sleep.

Dr. Adriance remained with his patient. At 2 o'clock Tuesday morning he noticed a decided change for the worse, which showed itself plainly in the labored breathing and the purple of the lips. At 8 o'clock she was still conscious, but her pulse had reached 130. Shortly after she became unconscious and remained so until just a few seconds before death.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock she was just barely able to give the address of some of her friends in Chicago and Washington.

At 9 o'clock Captain Simerson gave orders to push the Hall to her utmost speed in order, if possible, to reach port before the death of Miss Field.

Upon arrival in port, Dr. Herbert and United States Charge d' Affaires Consul General Mills were telephoned for and arrived in a very short time.

Drs. Adriance and Herbert held a short consultation, after which Mr. Mills telephoned to the U. S. S. Adams for a stretcher and some men. Hardly had the order been given when six blue-jackets in charge of the apothecary came over in a steam launch and conducted Miss Field to one of the cottages on the grounds of Dr. McGrew, where she died as stated above.

Just before breathing her last, Miss Field opened her eyes and smiled in recognition of Mrs. McGrew, who was at her side.

Kate Field was born in St. Louis, Mo., October 1, 1840. When a young girl she with her mother and sister removed to Chicago, where Miss Field adopted the stage as a profession, appearing first at McVicker's Theater. Being a woman of strong individuality, the doubtful success to be achieved as an actress made her abandon the stage for the rostrum, delivering lectures through the United States, meeting with success wherever she spoke.

She was a strong advocate of suffrage

for women, claiming that men's rights were women's rights, and that they were entitled to them. She was also an advocate of dress reform, but she never became a leader in either movement.

For the purpose of studying Mormonism and exposing the doctrines followed by the Utah sect, Miss Field took up her residence in Salt Lake about twelve years ago and became thoroughly acquainted with the workings of that church. It was Miss Field's master stroke, and to her efforts as much as to anything else, is due the reforms that have taken place in that territory. The day she took her departure from Salt Lake the Tribune of that city published the following editorially:

"Miss Field is probably the best posted person, outside the high Mormon church officials and others who have been in the church, on this institution, in the world, and its effects upon men, women and governments. With a fixedness of purpose which nothing could swerve, and with an energy which neither storm, mud, snow, cold looks, the persuasions or even the loss of friends, could for a moment dampen, she has held on her course. In the Tabernacle, in the ward meeting house, in the homes of high Mormons, and when these were closed against her, in the homes of the poor, she has worked upon the theme, while every scrap of history which offered any light upon the Mormon organization she has devoured. Mormonism has been to her like a fever. It has run its course, and now she is going away. If she proposes to lecture, she ought to be able to prepare a better lecture on Mormonism than has ever been delivered; if a book is in process of incubation, it ought to be of more value than any former book on this subject. Lecture or book will be intense enough to satisfy all demands. The Tribune gives the world notice in advance that Miss Field has a most intimate knowledge of the Mormon Kingdom."

The information obtained by Miss Field during her stay there resulted in the introduction and passage by Congress of what is known as the "Cutler" bill. The Grand Army of the Republic in the United States recognized her services and made her an honorary member of Kit Carson Post, No. 2, of Washington, and she was presented with a handsome diamond-studded Grand Army badge by members of the post.

For her successful efforts in securing free admission to the United States of French works of art intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, Miss Field was decorated by the French Government with the Order of Arts and Education.

For six years prior to her coming to this country she owned and edited "Kate Field's Washington," with offices in the Corcoran building. It was during this time that she toured the country lecturing in the interests of the California wine growers, and being successful in her aim, she was given a handsome sum by the wine men, but she won the cordial dislike of the W. C. T. U. throughout the United States.

As a public woman and a writer she was known all over the world. In Washington she was a recognized power in the lobby during the Republican administrations of the last twenty years.

To the writer, in speaking of her newspaper, she said:

"It was not a glorious success, but it was hard work, and I wanted a rest after losing \$75,000, so I turned the key in the door and left. I may start again, but it will be when I have \$100,000 capital behind me."

Just prior to closing her paper she suffered severe mental strain while trying to break her aunt's will. This was Miss Field's nearest relative, and when dying she left her vast property to a nurse. It was a great expense to Miss Field, and the impossibility to secure witnesses from other parts of the country (the trial was in Rhode Island) resulted in her losing the case.

Her latest achievement and the one she was most proud of was the restoration of John Brown's Harper's Ferry fort.

Since her advent in Honolulu she has written many pithy letters to the Chicago Times-Herald, which paper had sent her here to write on—not up—annexation. Her opinion was to be formed here, and her letters showed that she was prosecuting her work faithfully. She was untiring in her efforts to get at the bottom of every public matter, and while her letters were not always fresh news to the people of Honolulu, the facts were put together in a manner that added new life to the subject.

She was an excellent conversationalist and could entertain a room full of people with greater ease than the average woman can a half dozen. She was not demonstrative as a rule, even with her most intimate friends. She was a business woman rather than sentimental. At the Hawaiian Hotel, where she roomed, her closest friend was Mrs. Mills, wife of the United States Charge d' Affaires and Consul General. They spent many pleasant hours together in a volume which Mrs. Mills has there appears on a leaf in Miss Field's writing.

"May we meet again on our native heath—Kate Field."

That was written the day before she left for her tour of Hawaii. On that tour she intended to personally investigate the condition of the Hawaiians and obtain their views on annexation. Her labors were not complete when illness cut her down.

When the Hall arrived at the wharf yesterday afternoon Consul General Mills was at once notified, and he promptly visited the steamer and took charge of Miss Field's effects and arranged for her removal. Through him

a detail of men from the Adams came ashore and carried her to the residence of Dr. J. S. McGrew, who kindly offered every facility for the care of the invalid. Much credit is due Mr. Mills for the promptness with which the removal was made, and to Dr. Adriance of the Coronet, through whose ministrations Miss Field was kept alive until the steamer arrived here. Mr. Mills gave his personal attention to all matters of detail of the funeral, which takes place at 4 p. m. today from Central Union Church, at which Rev. Douglas P. Birnie will officiate. The remains were embalmed by H. H. Williams and will be placed, through the kindness of John H. Paty, in his vault in Nuuanu Cemetery.

Mr. Mills stated last night that he would notify his Government by letter, and that Hon. W. O. Smith would cable the announcement of the death on his arrival at Hong Kong. Mr. Mills will also notify H. H. Kohlhaas of the Chi-

met by Rev. D. P. Birnie, who led the way to the front of the pulpit, reading the burial service, "I am the resurrection and the life."

When the casket was placed in front of the pulpit the quartette composed of Miss Grace Richards, Mrs. E. C. Damon, W. W. Hall and J. Q. Wood sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." Psalms were read by the pastor and the quartette sang "Lead, Kindly Light" most effectively.

There was no oration; nothing was said regarding the deceased, of her life, her work or the pathetic features of her death far away from her native and much beloved land. The presence of such a multitude of friends and the mass of cut flowers and designs was greater praise of the character of Kate Field and the esteem in which she was held by the people in Honolulu than anything that could have come from the lips of an orator.

As the body was being removed from

Adams; ex-Judge Hartwell, B. L. Marx, A. de Souza Canavarro, Charge d' Affaires, Portugal; Maj. Geo. C. Potter, A. St. M. Mackintosh, Mons. Vizevona, Charge d' Affaires, France; P. C. Jones, Judge A. W. Carter, Senator McCandless, officials of the various departments of the Government, members of the consular corps, members of the Legislature, and representatives of the press.

The funeral cortege entered the cemetery to the strains of the dirge played by the Hawaiian Band stationed near the vault where the remains will rest for the present. The vault had been beautifully decorated with flowers and upon the wall near the head of the coffin a large American flag was draped. This was a particularly appropriate tribute to the intense loyalty of Kate Field to her country and her love for the flag of the American Union.

The casket was borne to the tomb, where loving hands arranged the many floral tokens in and about the tomb, making the last resting place of Kate Field in Hawaii a veritable bed of flowers. The choir sang the last hymn. Rev. Dr. Birnie said the final prayer and the door of the tomb was closed. Many a friend remained to add a last touch to the floral tributes of love and respect, to perform some kind and thoughtful act, which proved that although far from home, the noted newspaper woman had passed her last days among friends.

The exercises as a whole passed off in the most pleasant manner possible. All that kind friends could do was done. Consul General Mills was untiring in his efforts to have every detail of the funeral and the final disposition of Miss Field's remains and personal effects as near perfection as possible. In Dr. McGrew's home, where Miss Field had passed so many pleasant hours during her life in Honolulu, everything possible was done to make the last rites thoroughly in keeping with the true American home.

Shortly after the announcement of Miss Field's death a touching incident occurred which showed the place her name holds among the common people of her country. Two American negroes, laborers in Honolulu, came to Dr. McGrew's residence and offered to assist in any way possible in caring for the remains. They stated that they had no money; they could not buy floral tributes, but Miss Field had always been a friend of the negro and had done what she could to improve the condition of the race in the Southern States. They would like to do something as a mark of appreciation and respect.

As kind hands had done all that could be done at that time, Dr. McGrew thanked them and gave assurance that their kindness would not be forgotten. During the noon hour before the funeral on Wednesday one of the men went to Dr. McGrew's in his working clothes and asked if he might have a last look at the earthly remains of the woman who had done so much for his race. Although the casket had been closed and sealed, the doctor remembered his promise and granted the request.

HEALTH BOARD MATTERS.

One Member of the Press to Go to Molokai.

Dr. Crane Appointed Government Physician of the two Konaes—Dr. Monsarrat's Meant Report.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, with Dr. Emerson in the chair as President.

Dr. Monsarrat reported on the inspection of meat at the slaughter house. The matter of condemning cattle with tuberculosis was reported.

Dr. Monsarrat said that a cow had been killed recently and that the Metropolitan Meat Market Co. had been notified to take her away on account of the tuberculous condition. No one came and the carcass was sent to the Kalihi Fertilizer Works.

The Board sustained the action of Dr. Monsarrat.

Dr. Monsarrat asked what he should do in the case of cattle injured on the steamers and in a high state of fever. Laid over.

The Board agreed to notify Dr. Lindley that after the 31st of July his services as Government physician of South Kona would be no longer required.

Dr. Crane was appointed Government physician of both North and South Kona, the appointment to date from August 1st.

C. A. Brown moved that a member of the press be allowed to go to Molokai with the Board. Motion carried, the press to agree on the member.

C. A. Brown moved that hereafter Superintendent Meyer of the Leper Settlement be authorized to purchase all the goods for the Molokai store, in the name of the Board, the bills to be signed by him and sent to the office of the Board as other bills. Carried.



MISS KATE FIELD.

cago Times-Herald, Claus Spreckels of San Francisco and C. M. Foulke of Washington, D. C. These names were given Dr. Adriance by Miss Field before she lost consciousness.

The final disposition of the remains will depend entirely upon the news which Consul General Mills receives from the United States. About the time she was preparing for her visit to the Islands a coast paper published a statement to the effect that Miss Field had said she was going to Hawaii and might die there; if she did, she wanted her re-

turned to the church, the bearers carrying it up the Eastern aisle, Mrs. Judd, who presided at the organ, played "Home, Sweet Home." It was a surprise to those present, but it was a pleasant one. It was an innovation, and one that was in keeping with the character of the tired woman whose life's journey was at an end and she was going home.

The handsome flowers sent in by friends were banded up in front of the pulpit during the services, and were afterward removed to the vault. Several of the designs were handsome, notably



WHERE KATE FIELD RESTS.

remains taken back to the United States and buried by the side of John Brown at North Elba, New York.

Kate Field, whose life was not all sunshine, not always free from annoyances which beset the path of a woman who starts out determined to carve her fortune in the world, was laid at rest in the Paty vault, Nuuanu Cemetery, Wednesday afternoon.

That her visit to Honolulu resulted in materially lengthening the list of friends and acquaintances she had made was evidenced by the number of people who attended the funeral services at Central Union Church yesterday. The assembly was not one made up of curious ones, but of those who knew her in life.

A few minutes before 4 o'clock the casket containing her remains was removed from the residence of Dr. J. S. McGrew to the church. Charge d' Affaires Ellis Mills, ex-Minister L. A. Thurston, ex-Minister W. R. Castle, Dr. J. S. McGrew, Vice Consul General W. Porter Boyd and Wallace R. Farrington, editor of the Advertiser, as pall bearers, bore the remains to the door of the church, where they were

Among the persons present were President Dole, Minister of Foreign Affairs Henry E. Cooper, Chief Justice A. F. Judd, Associate Justice Frear, Vice President W. C. Wilder, Hon. Paul Neumann, B. F. Dillingham, Col. R. H. McLain, Commander Watson, U. S. S.

LEGISLATURE SITS IN SHORT SESSION.

Senate Meets to Hear the
Chaplain's Prayer.

WAITING FOR HOUSE TO FINISH.

Action on the Appropriation for Back
Debts—The Portuguese Memorial
Again—Some Statistics—Report of
House Committee—Work Today.

Seventieth Day.

Tuesday, May 19.

The Senate met at 10 a. m. All mem-
bers present. After prayer by Chaplain
Peck the body adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Rep. Kaeo reported for the Judiciary
Committee, to whom was referred Senate
Bill No. 12, relating to licenses. The
committee recommended that Section
48 pass as in the bill, and that Section
104 be changed. It was recommended
that the title read "An Act to amend,
add to and consolidate the law relating
to certain licenses, and to repeal the
following laws, viz." (adding the list of
laws enumerated in Section 104).

Rep. Richards reported as follows for
the committee to whom was referred
Senate Bill No. 41, entitled, "An Act
making appropriations for bills in-
curred prior to December 31, 1895."
"Your committee find upon examina-
tion that the items mentioned in the
bill were, as is expressed by the title
of same, expenses incurred previous to
December 31, 1895, and had these bills
been presented before the above-named
date they would have been paid without
reference to the Legislature, nor would
they now be presented, were it not for
the fact that the Minister of Finance
wishes them charged up to the past pe-
riod to conform with Act 2 of the present
session.

"Your committee therefore recom-
mend the passage of the bill with the
following amendments:

"Under head of 'Finance Depart-
ment,' 'Incidentals, Custom House,
\$139.50.'

"Your committee recommend this
item pass at \$491.20, which is an in-
crease of \$351.70 over the amount pass-
ed by the Senate. This item of \$351.70
covers the amount of a bill from W. R.
Castle for legal services in preparing,
revising and drafting Acts, which work
was performed with the sanction of the
Minister of Finance, consequently is a
legitimate item and should be paid.
"Under this same head your com-
mittee recommend to insert the fol-
lowing:

"Services of George Carter as Act-
ing Auditor-General from June 26,
1895, to August 26, 1895, two months
at \$300 per month, \$600."

"By adding these items the total of
the bill will be raised to \$19,818.57, and
your committee recommend that this
sum be inserted in Section 1, line 2,
in place of \$18,866.87."

Laid on the table to be considered
with the bill.

Rep. Richards reported for the Fi-
nance Committee, recommending pas-
sage of items of expense incurred by
the late cholera epidemic. Laid on the
table to be considered with the bill.

Labor.

Rep. Kamao reported for the
special committee to whom was re-
ferred the petition of the Central Com-
mittee of the Uniao Portuguesa, an
organization purporting to represent
the Portuguese population of the Ha-
waiian Islands.

The petition of the Portuguese is
quoted at the beginning of the report.
"The petition prays the Legislature
to adopt measures at this session which
will further restrict Chinese and Ja-
panese immigration and devise means
for the better protection of the labor-
classes," says the committee.

During the sixteen years past there
has been a diminution in the wages of
plantation laborers and other indus-
tries. The Portuguese saw the de-
perate conditions and their inability
to procure work, as stated in their
petition.

It is presumed that the wages paid
now are the same as in the past, noth-
ing as to the rates of wages (that is,
wages per month) having been brought
to the notice of the committee.

The decrease in wages, as well as
depriving the Portuguese and other
nationalities from obtaining work
which would sustain them and their
families, finds one of its causes in the
large importation of Japanese and Chi-
nese laborers within the past few years.
It is proper, under the circumstances,
for the Legislature to enact laws re-
stricting the importation of Chinese
laborers to the actual needs of the
various industries of the country.

The sugar interests and other indus-
tries of the country require sufficient
laborers to carry them on, as these are
the mainstay of the Government, as
well as the varied nationalities within
the border of these islands, and to ne-
glect the various industries would bring
disaster to the country; but the com-
mittee has ascertained that in the cen-
sus of 1890 there were 15,301 Chinese,
12,360 Japanese and 9,252 Portuguese.

Increase in importation in the five
years last past were 1,593 Chinese, 11-
147 Japanese and 651 Portuguese. To-
tal—16,894 Chinese, 23,507 Japanese
and 9,252 Portuguese. These figures
are to be found in the report of Min-
ister Cooper before the House, March
31, 1896. Outside of these are native
Hawaiians and other nationalities,
waiting for work to enable them as
well as their families to live.

The following report is from Mr.
Bolte, Secretary of the Planters' Asso-
ciation, and relates to the number of
persons under contract as well as day
laborers at present engaged on the va-
rious plantations throughout the is-
lands:

Number of Japanese under contracts
expiring in June, 1897:

Hawaii—2272 males, 561 females.
Maui—592 males, 144 females.
Oahu—498 males, 127 females.
Kauai—1089 males, 266 females.

Following is the total number of la-
borers employed on various plantations
up to December 31, 1895:

Hawaiians, under contract, 522.
Hawaiians, day laborers, 1037.
Hawaiian women, 25.
Total, 1584.

Portuguese, under contracts, 420.
Portuguese, day laborers, 1574.
Portuguese women, 140.

Portuguese minors (under age), 365.
Total, 2499.

Japanese, under contracts, 6602.
Japanese, day laborers, 4214.
Japanese women, 768.

Total, 11,584.

Chinese, under contracts, 1203.
Chinese, day laborers, 2644.

Total, 3847.

South Sea Islanders, under contracts,
88.

South Sea Islanders, day laborers,
45.

Total, 133.

Americans, 84; British, 152; Ger-
mans, 140; other nationalities, 97.

Total number of laborers, 20,120.

This does not include the laborers on
rice plantations and other industries.

The following is from the census
of 1890:

Table 6. Table showing the number
of persons of various nationalities em-
ployed in the various industries.

Sugar plantation laborers and other
industries.....25,466

Agriculturalist.....5,181

Fishermen.....841

Sailors.....464

Hack drivers and owners.....555

Tradesmen.....2,802

Agriculturalist and stock-
breeders.....196

Merchants.....1,238

Clerks and salesmen.....716

Educational and school teachers.....638

Other pursuits.....2,976

Total.....61,075

Total population in 1890, \$9,990.

Remaining number of persons hav-
ing no trades, etc., as well as minors
(under 15 years of age), 38,915.

Number of children from 15 years
and under, 14,518.

Number of persons from 60 years
and over, 4,579.

Number of persons without work
and having no profession or trade, 19,
818.

Further consultation of Minister
Cooper's report on March 13, 1896,
shows the number of laborers who
have departed from these islands on
December 31, 1895, as follows:

Chinese—2149 males, 17 females, 225
children—2331.

Japanese—2800 males, 802 females—
3602.

The committee states that they are
aware the figures shown above do not
correspond with the actual number of
laborers in the country within the last
six years; but one thing is certain,
that more laborers have been imported
than those who have departed under
the laws now in force.

Also, that if the figure 19, 818, more
or less, is the number of persons with-
out employment, would it not be proper
for the Legislature to bring prop-
er measures to insure them work among
the various industries of the country,
instead of constantly importing more
Chinese and Japanese, while friends
of the country are in dire distress?

It is not advocated for one moment
that it is improper to pass laws re-
stricting the importation of laborers
for the sugar industries, if such is re-
quired, while the treaty existing be-
tween the Empire of Japan and the
Government of Hawaii, entered into
on August 19, 1871, has proven of vast
benefit to the agricultural interests of
the country, inasmuch as laborers are
allowed to come without any hindrance
and without calling in the aid of the
"Master and Servants" Acts. But un-
der the Immigration Treaty made Jan-
uary 28, 1886, it is provided for in Sec-
tion 9, that his Majesty the Emperor of
Japan shall give the Hawaiian Gov-
ernment the authority to return to the
Empire of Japan all evilly-disposed
persons and vagrants who have cre-
ated or may create disturbances; and it
is further provided by Section 11 of this
treaty that said treaty may remain in
force for five years, and to be continued
thereafter until either of the contract-
ing parties gives notice of a desire to
terminate the same.

The intention of the present Immi-
gration Treaty is that the laborers
shall receive the sum of \$12.50 for males
and \$10 for females, with board, and
\$1 per week allowance for every two
children, the Government providing
medical services and medicines free of
cost; also, the payment of all personal
taxes by the Government.

The laborers being brought in at
present are receiving more advantages
than those who were brought in here
formerly, and whose contracts have
expired, as well as the Hawaiians and
citizens of the country who have work-
ed on plantations at \$10 or more per
month, without receiving any of the
above advantages.

The committee recommend that
measures be taken for the considera-
tion of the labor question as far as its
local phase is concerned, before going
abroad to get more laborers.

It may be that the wants of the agri-
cultural industries of the country may
be supplied with laborers, and it is
well that this question be taken into
consideration by the Executive. It is
also for them to take into consid-
eration the report of the Board of
Health, that the importation of labor-
ers has been the means of a large ex-
penditure of Government finances, in
consequence of suppressing contagious
diseases in this country, which every

one is aware has occurred in the
years, as well as the loss of several
lives.

The committee takes into consid-
eration in reporting the fact of the com-
plaint of the several owners of small
holdings, that they are paying more
taxes to the Government than holders
of large tracts of land and other
wealthy people, on account of the dis-
proportionate manner of assessing
taxes.

No increase has been made in the
taxes of real and personal property
since 1886, but the increase in value of
real estate.

Attention is called to the fact of the
unsatisfactory condition of the tax
laws as they now stand. The commit-
tee argues that it be amended in such
a manner as to equalize the taxes on
the rich who are escaping from the
payment thereof, than burdening the
owners of small holdings.

The committee hopes that the Legis-
lature will take into consideration the
condition of the Portuguese in this Re-
public, in their efforts to obtain work in
whatever form, reaping sustenance for
themselves, their families, as well as
benefitting the country at large by
their most assiduous habits of work,
and their progress in education.

The committee ascertains that the
Portuguese and other nationalities are
benefited in obtaining homes for them-
selves, as well as their families, by the
Land Act, passed by the special ses-
sion of the Legislature in 1895, and to
be found in Sections 6 and 7 of said
Act.

It is therein stated how they are to
obtain homes which they have not
heretofore obtained, without any con-
sideration therefor. These homes or
homesteads cover about eight acres of
good land, suitable for agricultural
purposes. These people could also ap-
ply for larger homesteads at the most
nominal price.

The committee believes that the re-
vival of the Land Act is a step in en-
couraging laborers from European
countries to come to these shores with
their families.

The committee believes further that
the Executive has the same under their
immediate consideration, thereby giv-
ing encouragement to the immigration
of laborers from European countries to
these islands.

The committee recommends that the
petition be laid on the table until a bill
on the subject is introduced.

G. P. KAMAHOA.
R. RYCROFT.
E. C. WINSTON.
S. K. KAEBO.
W. P. HAIA.

Report adopted.
House Bill No. 30, relating to the
right of eminent domain, and No. 48,
relating to staff officers, passed third
reading unanimously.

House Bill No. 12, relating to land
deleterious to public health, taken up
for consideration and referred with
amendments to the Judiciary Com-
mittee.

Senate Bill No. 41, relating to appro-
priations for unpaid bills, passed sec-
ond reading and was ordered typewrit-
ten. An item of \$5 was inserted for re-
turn personal taxes to H. Kahaawinui-
koo, District of South Kona; also, an
item for general expenses for Provi-
sional Government, \$97.

Report on Senate Bill No. 12 adopted;
also, Senate report on cholera epi-
demic.

At 12 noon House adjourned until 10
a. m. Wednesday.

In a recent debate between students
of Yale and Harvard Colleges the for-
mer won. The subject was, "Shall the
United States resolve itself into a court
of arbitration in the settlement of dif-
ficulties between great powers?" Yale
took the negative. There were no Ha-
waiian speakers.

A Cure for Muscular Rheumatism.

Mrs. R. L. Lamson of Fairmount, Ill.,
says: "My sister used Chamberlain's
Pain Balm for muscular rheumatism
and it effected a complete cure. I keep
it in the house at all times and have al-
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AN INCOME TAX BILL PRESENTED.

Minister Damon Speaks in Favor
of the Bill.

SURE WAY TO SECURE REVENUE.

The Annexation Resolution Passed the House—Rep. Robertson Does Not Believe an Independent Government Can be Successful in Hawaii.

Seventy-first Day.

WEDNESDAY, May 20.

Minister King gave notice of bills revising the Penal Code signed by the President, and the Committee on Passed Bills reported several bills placed before the President.

The Committee on Commerce reported Senate bill No. 47 with slight amendments. The report was tabled to be taken up with the bill.

Senator Lyman reported that the conference committee on the bill for the extension of certain Honolulu streets had agreed to strike out the section in dispute.

House bill No. 48, relating to the rank of surgeon in the military, passed the third reading and was referred to the Military Committee.

House bill No. 33, to define the procedure and condemnation under the right of eminent domain, passed the first reading and was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

House bill No. 30, the foot-binding bill, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill No. 47, relating to ports of entry, came up with the report of the Commerce committee. On motion of Senator Waterhouse the bill as amended passed the second reading and was made the regular order for third reading on Thursday.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Minister King reported as having been signed by the President House Bills relating to fire limits, larceny, perjury, assaults on public officers, malicious injury and vagrancy.

Rep. Richards reported for the Committee on Passed Bills that the following had been presented to the President for consideration: House Bill No. 21, relating to fencing, and House resolution regarding the Great Seal of the Republic.

Rep. Rycroft reported for the Committee on Public Land, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 45, relating to the extension of certain streets in Honolulu, recommending its passage. Laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

The joint conference committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, to whom was referred House Bill No. 6, "An Act to extend certain streets in the District of Honolulu," in regard to the Senate amendment of Section 1, l. c., "provided that the amount of damages does not exceed the betterments in the opening of any such street extension," as the House of Representatives are not willing to concur in the amendment.

"On considering the matter the Conference Committee are unanimous in the opinion that such a rule could not be carried out in all cases and recommend that the clause be stricken out."

Rep. Bond reported for the Committee on Public Health, to whom was referred House Bill No. 47, relating to public instruction, as follows:

"We find the bill to be largely a compilation of the more desirable features of the present laws, with such amendments and additions, comprised mostly in Sections 1 to 10, inclusive, as were deemed necessary to adopt the law to the existing conditions, and being private school, particularly, more under the control or supervision of the Government than they have been heretofore. The object sought to be accomplished by this provision, we believe to be manifestly in the interests of the rising generation as well as of the body politic.

"We recommend that the bill pass." House Bill No. 46, relating to the practice of medicine and surgery, passed third reading unanimously.

Senate Bill No. 45, relating to the extension of streets in Hilo, passed second reading.

Rep. Kamaooha moved that the rules be suspended and the bill be read a third time. Lost.

On motion of Rep. Rycroft, bill ordered read third time Thursday.

The joint resolution on annexation which the House had been digesting for some time was announced for consideration.

The motion to postpone consideration was put, with the result of a tie vote. Speaker Naone voted in the negative.

Rep. Rycroft—"The reason I did not vote on the motion was because we have just received a report on the Income Tax bill, which should be considered immediately. I for one am about tired of sending resolutions to the United States (Rep. Richards—So am I). They certainly know over there that we are not children to change our minds every three or four months. I always was for annexation and I am now."

Rep. Richards—"There is no use for the House to keep voting on this measure. It has been passed by the Senate and let's settle it right here."

Rep. Robertson—"I rise to a point of order. We are simply wasting time."

Rep. Kamaooha—"I move the report be laid on the table. The Senate has changed the whole resolution since it

was in the House. If we want to please the Senate we had better pass it in the same form they have."

Rep. Winston—"We are not looking toward pleasing the Senate especially. We should adopt what we think best."

Rep. Richards—"I move for the adoption of the committee report."

Rep. Robertson—"I second the motion of Rep. Richards. It may be a bit superfluous to pass resolutions on annexation, the House having put itself on record before regarding the same subject; but in my mind no harm can come from reiteration. Annexation is one of the provisions of our Constitution—of the Constitution under which we were elected and which we have sworn to support. We should pass the resolution unanimously. It is as much a desire now as it ever was. I am satisfied that an independent Government in this country is out of the question."

The only remedy is in annexation to the United States. We should continue steadfast in advocating and working for the idea. There is no sense in discussing the resolution as amended by the Senate or the report of the committee. We are all agreed on the subject of annexation. Then why quibble over a few words? Let's adopt the report of the committee and go on with more important work. Report adopted."

Rep. Hanana moved for the adoption of the resolution. Adopted with a vote of 14 to 1, Rep. Kamaooha in the negative.

Rep. Robertson reported for the select committee on the Income Tax bill, as follows:

"We believe that in income tax is the fairest way of raising revenue that has been devised. While it is unlikely that such a tax will ever become the only or principal means of raising revenue as long as there is great fluctuation in incomes in this country, there seems no reason why an income tax at a reasonable rate should not be made supplementary to the ordinary property tax. One thing is certain, and that is the country must and should have a larger revenue. The bill under consideration is intended as a beginning, the rate of tax is made low, and the exemption somewhat high, our intention being to treat the matter more as an experiment than as a revenue measure at the start."

"If the bill can be placed on our statute books in a simple form at present, a little experience as to its practical working and effect will show what changes are necessary and what improvements can be made by amendment."

"We recommend that the bill pass with the following amendments:

"That Section 1 be amended to read as follows: 'Section 1. From and after the first day of July, A. D. 1897, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income derived by every person residing in the Republic and by every person residing without the Republic, from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Republic, and by every servant or officer of the Republic wherever residing, a tax of 1 per centum on the amount so derived. Provided, that where the gains, profits or income of any such person who resides within the Republic or of any servant or officer of the Republic wherever residing, shall not have exceeded the sum of four thousand dollars for the preceding twelve months, only so much of such gains, profits or income as exceeds the sum of two thousand dollars shall be liable to such tax. And the tax herein provided for shall be assessed by the Assessors and Collectors for the time being for the several tax divisions of the Republic, and collected and paid upon the gains, profits and income for the year ending the 30th day of June next preceding the time for levying, assessing and paying the said tax.'

In Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 12 the committee recommends a few slight changes in wording.

Laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Income Tax bill taken up for consideration.

Rep. Robertson moved for the passage of Section 1, with the amendments of the committee.

Minister Damon—I take great pleasure in seconding the motion to pass this section. The measure has been introduced and I believe firmly that it is a move in the right direction. It will be a very great help to the Minister of Finance in raising revenue, and is directly in support of his bill that has recently passed both houses. The introduction of the Income Tax bill is a direct refutation of the statement that this country is unable to take care of itself. The House, representing the people and the tax-payers, have brought forth a measure which has been found to work well in older countries. It places the burden on the shoulders of those who are best able to stand it. I think that it is a harbinger of great good from the fact that it emanated from the House of Representatives, whose members are chosen by a freer vote. The Representatives come as they should, representing the people. I do not think that there is a single member of this House who comes here representing capital. I have noticed with great pleasure every time I have been present in the House that no color line has been drawn. No "I am better than thou." There has been a feeling of unanimity in which no member has said "I am leader, follow me!" There has been a deference on the part of the Hawaiian to his Anglo-Saxon brother, and vice versa—a general feeling together. This will give the proposed bill the strength that nothing else can. The bill has been fairly launched and is now before the people to consider and study. It was just about 100 years ago that the younger Pitt introduced the Income Tax bill in England. He was able to carry it through with success because the country was amid the troubles of a foreign war. He had the King at his back, and the constituents were under the control of a few. The bill was passed by force of circumstances. The Income Tax bill has been presented here without any backing. The House has no king to support it, and no few men

controlling the constituents. The bill comes here simply on the backing that it is believed to be right. Even if the members of the House have to wait, three, four or five years, to see the culmination of their desires, they will have the satisfaction of the conviction that they have started out on the right road. I have noticed the care with which the bill has been prepared all the way through. It is probable that it may look ambiguous at first. It is that apparent ambiguity that should be studied carefully. It is something that cannot be mastered in one or ten readings. Taking it in detail, it is the best that could have been introduced. Section 2 passed and during the discussion of Section 3 the House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The amendment of the committee favoring striking out the words "except such bonds of the Republic of Hawaii, the principal and interest of which are by the law of their insurance exempt from all taxation" in lines 3, 4 and 5 of Section 3, was not adopted. The words were allowed to remain in the original and as recommended by Minister Damon.

Bill passed second reading and was ordered typewritten.

How to Treat a Wife.

(From the Pacific Health Journal.)
First, get a wife; second, be patient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business, but do not therefore carry to your home a cloudy or contracted brow. Your wife may have trials, which, though of less magnitude, may be hard for her to bear. A kind word, a tender look, will do wonders in chasing from her brow all clouds of gloom. To this we would add, always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. It is the best, and is sure to be needed sooner or later. Your wife will then know that you really care for her and wish to protect her health. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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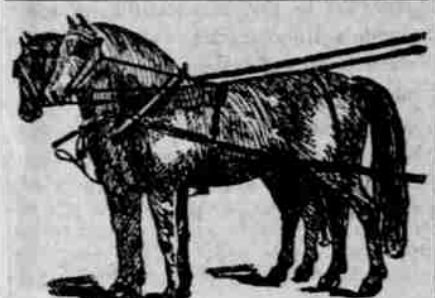
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It Cures Old Sores.
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Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)

Honolulu, H. I., December 28, 1895.
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DEAR SIR—It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of the Kroeger Cabinet Grand Piano used by me at the series of concerts given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall by the Ovide Musin Concert Company. The piano has a very superior tone quality and the action is perfect. I was very fortunate in securing such an instrument. Yours very faithfully,
EDUARD SCHAF, Musin Concert Company.

J. W. BERGSTROM,
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H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos,
Cigars, Pipes and
Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's
Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, - - - MAY 22, 1896.

The House seems to be very dilatory in bringing forward its income tax bill. It was to be on hand Thursday last, on Friday, on Saturday, on Monday, and yet seems as far off as ever. Why not bring the matter before the public? The public understands the case. If the Senate does kill the bill, what matter? The wedge has been got in and the principle of fair taxation has been actually placed in the position it should be.

The appointment of Dr. Rodgers as secretary of the Board of Education withdraws him from the list of possible candidates for superintendent of the census. The man to direct the census of 1896 should be a man thoroughly conversant with the different districts of the islands, one who knows the country and the people, and finally a man who will follow out broad lines in mapping out the character of statistical investigation which such a census as this country needs demands.

The death of Kate Field was sad indeed, separated from home, but not, it must be said, from friends. The number of people present at her funeral showed how she had reached the hearts of the community here. Her winning manner, her careful desire to know the truth, her unswerving determination to do her duty as a true and faithful member of the praises won for her the respect and love of all who came into contact with her. Though dying far from home, she was borne to her grave with loving hands, and true tears of sorrow were shed over her sad fate. As was remarked by Chief Justice Judd, she was a friend of Hawaii; she was a true American.

The gentlemen who have had the income tax in hand have made one radical mistake. The same mistake has been made in the English income tax. As the tax stands here and in England, exemption is given, then abatement up to a certain figure, and then the whole income is taxed without abatement or exemption. Now, this is theoretically wrong, because the whole idea of the tax is as Solon put it in Athens, "each had equal physical necessities and those should be exempt from taxation." Now, it is just that the exemption be allowed to all, be they rich or be they poor. However, our tax men are yet in embryo, and they will learn a good deal by looking into these questions.

The opening of Pauahi Hall at Oahu College marks another era in the history of that institution. The building is a fine one and would do credit to any city anywhere. The people who assembled were the most representative of the community. The address of President Dole told the history of the institution and was at times reminiscent, at times sparkling, and its peroration struck the key note of true education when he said that the time had come when no question of science could be put that would not find an answer there. If such broad policy is carried out—and Professor Hosmer emphasized the same point when he said that no religious bar, no color line, no line of wealth should be drawn—again we say, if such policy is carried out, Oahu College has a great future before it.

A FREE HIGH SCHOOL.

While the House is upon the bill reorganizing the Board of Education, it would be well for the members to consider the question of whether the High School should remain a pay school or not.

It was the intention of the Board of Education when the present High School was established, to abolish school fees and make it free to all. After much discussion it was finally decided to leave the question to the Legislature, but up to this time no one has taken the matter up. It does seem an anomaly that the highest education to be obtained in our Government system is not free to any child of the Republic, no matter what the means of its parents may be.

In order to meet the difficulty the Board has established a series of free scholarships, but they are distributed in a somewhat arbitrary manner, and go chiefly to those who importune till they get them. But such a system is wrong. If there are to be free scholarships they should be obtained for merit, by examination, and not donated as a species of charity. Charity is not what the self-respecting poor man or poor woman wants. He or she should have by right what is now given by charity.

If we go to California we find not only all the High Schools free, but we find the Universities free to the children of the State, and the same holds good almost throughout the Union.

There is no greater source of pride to the citizen of the United States than

the system of free schools, and it is from those schools that the brightest members of the Senate, of the Representatives, of the bar and of mercantile and literary life come. We claim to be becoming more and more Americanized as the time goes on. Let the Legislature take a long step in the right direction and give us that pride of American cities, a Free High School.

KATE FIELD.

By the death of Kate Field Hawaii loses a friend and the United States one of its most able and brilliant newspaper writers. Kate Field was one of the few women of the United States who attained a world-wide reputation by constant struggle, without the assistance of position given by wealth. Her influential friends were obtained in consequence of the general recognition of her ability, and she gained her success and reputation in the face of odds that would have crushed a less determined, a less practical and a less ambitious woman. She was a hard worker, and having once committed herself to a task, she left no stone unturned until she had mastered the situation in all its details. This same aggressive and conscientious spirit which did so much toward making the woman famous finally led her to attempt a task far beyond her physical strength, and brought her life to a close at a time when, as she herself stated, she was doing some of the most intensely interesting work of her career. She was following strictly the instructions of her employer when she received orders to go to the Hawaiian Islands and investigate the situation. Following her usual careful methods, she was going from house to house, so to speak, from district to district and island to island, studying the people, or in newspaper parlance "doing" a nation with a free hand, her orders being to tell the story as she saw it. Kate Field in Hawaii was to the Chicago Times-Herald what Col. Cockerill in Egypt was to the New York Herald—a representative in whose judgment the people of the United States had confidence, and whose views upon public affairs would be received with more than passing attention.

Miss Field's career as a lecturer, in politics and as a newspaper writer proved her ability as a clear thinker, a broad-minded, matter-of-fact woman, with a wonderfully practical mind of her own. Once having formed her opinion, nothing could swerve her from her original purpose, and fortunately she was never quick to form or express opinions. It is this peculiarity in her nature which leads us to believe that the true Kate Field letters from Hawaii have never been written. She told every side of the story as it came to her, and left her readers to draw their own conclusions. Thus she was preparing the way to bring her own logical conclusions before the public in the more convincing manner at a later day.

With all her varied experience in connection with the stage, the lecture platform, the political campaign—and the newspaper office, Miss Field lost none of the finer womanly instincts. She was independent but not offensively so. She took life as it came, and when unable to make circumstances fit her pleasure, adapted herself to circumstances. She has shown what a single aggressive woman can do toward shaping public opinion and making the world better for her having lived.

THE WINE BILL.

The principal redeeming feature of Minister Damon's wine bill is that it is a step toward greater freedom of trade with the United States. It is one method of returning the benefits derived by this country from the reciprocity treaty, and if the Minister of Finance will continue the good work so that not only the liquor dealers of California, but every American manufacturer doing business with the Hawaiian Islands, will share the same benefit, then his policy should receive hearty support.

As a business measure, as a sop to the wine merchants of California, the bill has its good points, but as a temperance measure it is palpably weak. It would have been better if nothing had been said about temperance in connection with it. The temperance argument tacked onto this measure is not unlike the argument used by the faction to be found in every prohibition State of the American Union who argue that high license is better than prohibition, because under high license the people get "better stuff" and do not suffer the same physical injury in consequence of their intemperance. Yet in the prohibition State the arrests for drunkenness are noticeably less than in the State under high license laws. "Better stuff" may have its advantages, but as a rule increased intoxication goes with it.

Furthermore, if the wine bill is intended for a temperance measure, the wines exempt from duty should not run above fourteen per cent. alcoholic test, or the pure grape wines. The 18 per cent. wines simply represent four per

cent. of alcohol added, either to keep the wine or enhance its value for the retail trade. It is a notable fact that with a duty of 15 cents a gallon on wines giving 21 per cent. of alcohol, the imports for retail trade run close to the extreme 21 per cent. limit. After all, with people who make an intemperate use of liquor, it is the "effect" obtained for a given price that places a popular value on a beverage, and we may expect to see the majority of the wines testing close to the 18 per cent. limit.

If Minister Damon's temperance argument is sound, then the larger part of the beer brought into the country ought to be exempt from duty. Beer has a very small percentage of alcohol, and if light wines and beers will drive out the more injurious spirits and sake, then it is a good moral policy to cultivate beer palates.

The only way for the Government to legislate in favor of the lighter beverages and at the same time give the United States the benefit which is its due is to revamp the whole tariff law. It has yet to be conclusively shown that the increased importation of wine has been attended by a corresponding falling off in the consumption of more injurious liquors. The wine bill now before the Legislature is a makeshift, and puts Hawaii in the position of being frightened by the threats of California wine dealers, but still fearful of grappling with a complete and sound revision of the tariff law.

THE INCOME TAX.

The income tax bill occupied the House the whole of Wednesday. As will be seen in the legislative report, there has been a material change in Section I. Any one referring to the account of the bill published in these columns April 28, can readily see what has been done. The rate has been lowered from three to one per cent., and the limit of exemption is two thousand dollars. As to the whole bill, as amended, a careful review will be given in these columns later. The main point for which, in conjunction with the members of the House, this paper has been fighting is gained. The issue is so live that it will never die till the taxation system of the country has been thoroughly revised and the burden of taxation has been put on the shoulders that should bear it.

The speech of the Minister of Finance on this subject is the speech of the session. He has laid himself down, flat-footed, as a representative of the people. He may depend upon it that the people will support him. He has shown the true republican spirit and has put himself on record as a man against a class. It is a difficult thing for a man to throw away the trammels of a class, but when a man does it, as the Gracchi did in Rome, he makes a mark in the history of his country. Also he does not make a bed of roses for himself. Knowing all this, as Minister Damon must do, we honor him the more for his bold and statesmanlike stand.

With the exception of the first section, Representative Winston's income tax bill has passed with but little alteration. People with an income not exceeding \$2,000 will be exempt from the tax, and those whose incomes do not exceed \$4,000 will be entitled to an abatement of \$2,000. This will come into effect in June, 1897, and by the time the next Legislature meets we shall know a great deal more about the possibilities of the tax than we do now. Hitherto the legislators have been going upon theory and very rough calculation. When the next Legislature meets there will be enough facts before it to justify the entire revision of our tax system, and it is to be hoped that this will be brought in as a ministerial measure, with all the statistics necessary to back such a measure up.

Before the third reading it might be well to consider the time set for the collection of the tax. Is it just or wise to make all taxes payable at the same time? What is the time of year when it is most convenient for men to pay the tax on their income? The question has been put to several people, and of course the smart ones reply, "None!" But the convenience of the taxpayer is one of the four canons of taxation. As Ely says, "taxes on landlords should be collected at a time when they usually receive their rents, if there is any local custom in this respect. Taxes on farmers or planters ought to be made payable when they are accustomed to receive their annual cash returns on their produce. People whose income comes gradually by the week or month will find it much easier to meet their obligations to the public treasury if allowed to pay in quarterly installments."

There is good common sense in the above argument. The income tax has been collected in some countries monthly. We advocate no such plan, but we do see why the tax from certain classes of income should not be collected quarterly. That is, the assessment is made for the full year and the taxpayer is given time, at his option, to pay quarterly. However, most of such questions will probably come up in the Senate. They certainly deserve serious consideration.

Will the bill pass the Senate? If the Senate is wise it will. But it has many enemies in that house, and some of them are the best fighting members. The bill is a popular one, the people understand its principles and regard its passage as a distinct step in advance. To kill the bill will be to antagonize the people. All want to see the experiment tried, and there is no doubt that once tried it will become in time the very marrow of our taxation system.

SENATE DEALS WITH TAX BILL.

Bureau of Instruction Discussed in Lower House.

SECOND READING OF THE BILL.

Objections to Some Provisions—Difference Between Control and Supervision—Rep. Hanuna Complains of a Teacher's Morals—Favoritism.

Seventy-second Day.

THURSDAY, May 21.

During the morning hour on Thursday the Senate disposed of quite a list of bills that were sent along the usual routine without discussion.

The report of the Judiciary Committee amending the foot-binding bill was adopted. The Commerce Committee presented a substitute bill authorizing the Hilo Electric Company to use the water of Wailuku river. The resolutions adopted at the Portuguese mass meeting were read and placed on file.

Senate bill No. 47, relating to ports of entry, passed the third reading. The report of the conference committee on House bill No. 6, on the extension of Honolulu streets, was adopted.

The report of the Commission on the registration of deeds, etc., was transmitted to the House.

On motion of Senator Brown, House amendments to the Tax bill were taken under consideration. The Senate concurred in House amendment to the title; also concurred in the following amendment to Section 2: "March 31st—All personal and dog taxes which shall remain unpaid on March 31st of each year shall thereby and thereupon become delinquent and 10 per cent. of the amount thereof shall be added thereto."

Section 13 as amended by the House—"It shall be unlawful for any dog that is liable to taxation under the provisions to run at large without a collar or tag, etc.," was concurred in.

Section 17. In the third paragraph the House amendment added the words "also the gross receipts and actual running expenses, and where it is a company being a corporation whose stock is quoted in the market the market price, etc.," was concurred in.

Senator Brown objected to the lien for delinquent taxes extending for three years, as amended by the House. One year was long enough and any extension of the time was simply delaying the collection of taxes. Senator Baldwin agreed with Senator Brown. Motion to not concur was carried.

Section 31, exempting "regular officers of the Hilo Fire Department and all officers and soldiers of the National Guard and Sharpshooters who comply with all military duties as provided in this Act are entitled to exemption from payment of poll tax, school tax and road tax" did not meet with favor in the Senate and a conference was asked. Slight amendment to Section 34 was accepted.

The amendment to Section 58, relating to the publication of the delinquent tax list in any weekly of the country, was accepted.

Section 59 was amended, replacing Hawaiian Government by Republic of Hawaii. Accepted.

In Section 53 the words "published in Honolulu" were stricken out. Accepted.

Section 68 was amended by inserting the words "also the gross receipts and also the running expenses, and where it is a company being a corporation whose stock is quoted in the market, the market price thereof." Concurred in.

Section 75, amendment accepted. Section 76 went to Conference Committee.

In striking out Sections 82, 83, 84, 85 the Senate did not concur.

Section 93 also went to the Conference Committee. A conference committee was asked.

Senate Bill No. 43, a substitute measure to provide for taking water from the Wailuku river, was referred to the Printing Committee.

House Bill 42, relating to the reappraisal of homestead lots, came up on second reading with the report of the committee. On motion of Senator Waterhouse the report of the committee was adopted and the third reading set for Friday.

House Bill No. 33, to define the action in condemnation of lands under eminent domain, came up on second reading. The report of the committee, recommending the passage of the bill, was adopted.

House Bill No. 46, to regulate the practice of medicine, passed the first reading and was referred to the Public Health Committee.

House Bill No. 48, officers and staff of military, passed the second reading. Senate Bill No. 49, street railway franchise for Hilo, was referred to the Miscellaneous Committee on second reading.

House of Representatives.

Rep. Richards reported that House Bill No. 47 had been printed and House Bill No. 25 typewritten.

Rep. Richards reported for the Committee on Passed Bills that the bill providing for expenses of the cholera epidemic had been presented to the President for consideration.

Senate Bill No. 45, relating to the extension of streets in Hilo, passed third reading.

Second reading of House Bill No. 47, relating to Bureau of Public Instruction.

Section 4, providing for the prohibition of clergymen and heads of holy or-

ders from serving as commissioners, provoked quite a good deal of discussion.

Rep. Hanuna moved that the words conveying that idea be stricken out of the section.

Rep. Rycroft put the matter in a rational light, suggesting reasons why the section should be allowed to remain intact.

Rep. Bond echoed the same sentiments as Rep. Rycroft and was immediately followed by Rep. Hanuna, who said that the provision of the section was simply a roundabout way of saying that clergymen and heads of holy orders were real bad fellows, in no way qualified to act as commissioners. The law was supposed to be an improvement over the old one. It was doubtful if this was the case in its present form.

Rep. Richards—The last speaker has claimed that the new law is supposed to be an improvement over the old one. This is a fact as well as a supposition. The Constitution provides that no clergyman or person in similar station of life shall be elected President. That is a good provision and the present law carries the matter further. It says that he shall not be a commissioner. Anyone at all acquainted with school matters knows that there are one or two sects which will never mingle. It is an astonishing thing to me that this matter has been brought up by members from the country districts who have had every opportunity to note the workings of schools. The Sunday School and the Church are the proper places for children to learn religion. In the school every religion should stand on an equal footing. The fact that a clergyman or head of a holy order is forbidden from holding office as a commissioner does not necessarily mean that he is incapacitated from such service by the nature of his vocation.

Minister Cooper asked to be excused on account of important business.

Section 7, relating to the report of the Board of Education, which should be handed in during February of each year, was postponed until the presence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Section 22—Every private school shall be subject to the supervision of the Department. It shall be the duty of teachers of private schools to be persons of good moral character; and that the premises of such schools comply with the rules and regulations of the Department as from time to time promulgated with regard to sanitary conditions and hygiene.

To Rep. Hanuna the reading of this section was like waving a red flag at a bull—it caused him to make a run and a jump at the offensive words, broadside on. Rep. Hanuna launched forth into a long harangue, saying that the Board of Education had never had anything to say about Kamehameha, Punahou, St. Louis or other institutions which he could mention.

After that the Government got a roaring. "Why, do you know," continued Rep. Hanuna, "that there is a teacher on Molokai who gets drunk every day and another one at Kaupo who was instrumental in marrying off a girl and boy of his school without the consent of the parents? These men are still in office. Petition upon petition have been sent down from people at those places, but the men are favorites and no attention has been paid to the voice of the people. I tell you this section should not be passed. It is inconsistent. The Board of Education doesn't give the private schools a single red cent, and yet it wishes to boss and control them."

Rep. Rycroft—The Government knows such schools as Kamehameha, Punahou and St. Louis are alright. It would be a great mistake to strike out the section, for it is intended to reach those schools which are doubtful in the propriety of their rules and regulations. It is of paramount importance that the schools be carried on in a proper manner.

At 12 noon House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A motion was made that the rules be suspended in order that smoking be allowed.

Speaker Naone gave it as his opinion that the House should proceed along the old lines of dignity.

Rep. Richards—I don't think it would look well for strangers to come in and see the members of the House of Representatives smoking. We sometimes get our feet up on the desks. That is not very nice, but what would it be if we were to take to smoking?

Motion to suspend the rules lost by a very small majority.

Section 22 of House Bill No. 47 again taken up for discussion.

Rep. Hanuna—I want to ask Minister Cooper to state if this section applies to such institutions as St. Louis College, Kamehameha or others, or whether it is meant to apply only to small private schools which seek to evade the laws.

Minister Cooper—It seems to me that it goes without saying that the law must be made general. You cannot make one law for one and another for still some other school.

Supposing a parent should call at the Bureau of Public Instruction and state that his or her child was attending a certain private school. If the Department has no jurisdiction over that school, it is powerless to act and is helpless to enforce the law, assuming that the school is irregular in its proceedings. It is not likely that the Department will interfere with well established institutions such as Punahou or Kamehameha.

Rep. Winston—It seems to me that some of the members of the House fail to catch the difference between the meaning of control and supervision. The section looks toward supervision and not control. There would probably be less objection if this was understood.

Upon motion of Minister Cooper Section 27 was enlarged so as to read as follows:

Section 27.—All property, real, personal or mixed, heretofore belonging to the Board of Education, together with

all money heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the benefit of the Bureau of Public Instruction is hereby transferred to the Department of Public Instruction, and all rights, duties and powers heretofore belonging to the Board of Education are hereafter to be exercised and performed by the Department.

In Section 30 Rep. Haia moved to strike out the words "provided that where it is desired that another language shall be taught in addition to the English language, such instruction may be authorized by the Department, either by its rules, the curriculum of the school, or by direct order in any particular instance." He contended that some margin should be allowed for instruction in other languages, should such be the desire of different people.

Rep. Hanuna—If that part of the section is stricken out, then English will be the only language allowed in the schools. The section as it is gives the Board of Education a chance to work. I do not believe that striking out the words referred to will have the effect that Rep. Haia thinks it will.

Section 44 was considered as having been read and referred with the title to the Judiciary Committee.

At 2:45 p. m. House adjourned.

BY AUTHORITY.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Honolulu, May 19, 1896.

At the meeting of the Board of Health held this day Dr. N. B. Emerson was elected President of the Board of Health, vice William O. Smith, Esq., resigned.

CHARLES WILCOX, Secretary Board of Health. 4307-St

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

In conformity with Section 1441 of the Civil Code, all Corporations are hereby notified to make full and accurate exhibition of their affairs to the Interior Department on or before the 31st day of July next, the same being for the year ending July 1st, 1896.

Blanks for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Interior Office.

Upon failure of any corporation to present the exhibit within the time required, the Minister of the Interior will, either himself or by one or more Commissioners appointed by him, call for the production of the books and papers of the Corporation, and examine its officers touching its affairs under oath.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, May 21, 1896. 1761-St

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following fifty-foot strip across any of these be open for application at or after 9 o'clock a. m., June 1, 1896, under the provisions of the "Land Act, 1895," for right of purchase leases and cash freeholds.

Twenty-seven lots in Ponahawai, Hilo, Hawaii, of from 20 to 100 acres each.

These lots are at a distance of from three to five miles from the town of Hilo, and are principally first-class agricultural lands, suited to coffee, etc.

The Government reserves the right to a fifty-foot strip across any of these lots if the same is required for the purpose of a public road, such strip to be located at the option of the Government, and to be taken without compensation if across unimproved land.

Appraised value of above lots from \$1 to \$10 per acre.

Fifteen lots in Waikamalo, etc., Hilo, Hawaii, of from thirty to eighty acres each of first-class agricultural land.

These lots are about 3½ miles from Hakalau plantation mill, on the road to Laupahoehoe.

Appraised value of Waikamalo lots, from \$7 to \$10 per acre.

Olaa Lots.—Remaining lots in the Olaa Section may also be applied for under provisions of the Land Act referred to. These lots have areas of about fifty acres each, and are of general quality of Olaa lands already planted in coffee.

Appraised value, \$5 to \$10 per acre, according to location.

All applications for any of the above lots must be made to E. D. Baldwin, sub-agent, Hilo, Hawaii, at or after 9 a. m., June 1, 1896.

Full particulars as to necessary qualifications of applicants, methods of applying, etc., may be obtained from the sub-agent in Hilo, or at the Public Lands Office, in Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. Honolulu, May 15, 1896. 1760-4t

MARRIED.

HARDY-BOLSTER.—At St. Andrew's Cathedral, on Monday evening, May 18, 1896, by Bishop Willis, J. F. Hardy to Miss Minnie Bolster, of this city.

THE GIFT OF A PHILANTHROPIST.

Pauahi Hall Appropriately Dedicated Thursday Night.

PRESIDENT DOLE MAKES ADDRESS

Magnificent Building and Accessories.
The Castle Memorial Organ—Prof. Hosmer's Address—Hon. W. R. Castle Presents Keys—Many Present

Pauahi Hall, the magnificent monument to the philanthropy of Hon. Chas. R. Bishop, was formally dedicated and handed over to the faculty of Oahu College Thursday evening. The splendid structure is complete in every detail and adds not only to the educational facilities of the college, but will always stand as one of the notable architectural features of the country.

The dedicatory exercises were held in the large assembly room of the main floor of the building. Long before the exercises opened a large number of the representative people of the city had arrived and enjoyed a half hour inspecting the interior and admiring the large, airy and nicely furnished classrooms of the new home of Punahou students.

The hall was resplendent with electric lights. From the tower three large search lights threw their rays over the extensive grounds, and just outside the entrance the Hawaiian Band discoursed appropriate national airs, making withal a most brilliant and pleasing reception for the large number who gathered to listen to the exercises of the evening. There were no decorations of particular note. The hall in itself, fresh from the hands of careful workmen, was a thing of beauty, if such a term may be applied to such a structure.

When President Hosmer stepped to the rostrum, promptly at 8 o'clock, the assembly hall was filled to the full seating capacity. Seated on the stage with President Hosmer were President Dole, Hon. W. R. Castle, Hon. P. C. Jones, Dr. C. M. Hyde and Rev. Hiram Bingham. Directly in front of the stage were seats reserved for specially invited guests, members of the Board of Trustees of the College, representatives of the Judiciary, Executive and Legislative departments of the Government, the clergy and other prominent people of the country. Hon. C. R. Bishop was represented by Col. and Mrs. W. F. Allen of Honolulu and Charles Hayes Howard of California. Upon the desk at the front of the rostrum was a life-size bust of Mr. Bishop, executed by Allen Hutchinson.

The exercises were opened by a prelude upon the Castle memorial organ, by Prof. A. B. Ingalls. Then followed a fervent invocation by Rev. Dr. Hyde, one of the staunch friends of Punahou, who has lent untiring Christian energy to advance the interests of the college and make it what the founders sought, a school to develop an intelligent, Christian manhood in Hawaii.

The college glee club, led by Prof. Ingalls, rendered a pleasing selection, which was followed by the financial statement given by Hon. P. C. Jones:

STATEMENT OF COST OF PAUHAHALL, OAHU COLLEGE.

The following payments made as per vouchers:

Arthur Harrison, for foundation and stone work, including extras.....	\$39,659.76
Dall & Co., carpenters' work, painting and extras.....	25,036.60
Emmeleuth & Co., work on roof, plumbing and extras.....	6,518.56
Ripley & Reynolds, for plans, specifications and superintendence of building.....	2,752.00
Three prizes for plans of the building.....	600.00
Mrs. Judd, for use of quarry and for sand.....	450.00
Excavating, blasting, etc.....	143.35
Exchange on \$100.00, 1 per cent.....	1.00
Interest on overdraft at bank Prof. Hosmer, for amts. paid by him, viz.: Labor, excavating, stone, etc., \$147.65; Emmeluth & Co., \$120.48; Lewers & Cooke, \$44.91; labor planing, oiling floors and walls, \$235.90.....	648.95
Total cost of building.....	\$76,015.55
Hawaiian Electric Co., for wiring, chandeliers and all fixtures.....	716.29
Castle & Cooke's bill for furniture and charges.....	1,952.21
Total cost of building, fixtures and furniture.....	\$78,684.05
Audited and found correct, with vouchers.	

J. B. ATHERTON, Auditor.
P. C. JONES, Acting Treasurer, Oahu College.

Honolulu, May 21st, 1896.

The college orchestra under the leadership of Prof. Berger then played its part in the program. Considering the short time that the members of the orchestra have had for practice, the young men acquitted themselves very well, and the audience showed its appreciation by a hearty encore.

At the close of the last selection President Hosmer stepped to the front of the stage and said:

"Fifty-five years ago today Rev. Daniel Dole, the first Principal and one of the founders of Punahou School, landed in the Hawaiian Islands. I take great pleasure in introducing to you his son, Hon. Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic, who will deliver the address of the evening."

President Dole was received with prolonged applause. In his address Mr.

Dole reviewed many interesting incidents in the history of the institution that has been the educational cradle of so many prominent men of the country. The address in full will be given in a later issue.

After another selection by the glee club, Hon. W. R. Castle delivered the keys of the building to President Hosmer. Mr. Castle spoke as follows:

"The pleasant duty of delivering the new school building, 'Pauahi Hall,' to the Trustees of Oahu College has been assigned to me as an original member of the building committee.

"The needs of Punahou have grown faster than the means to supply them. The trustees, the faculty and patrons have desired that in all things the school should keep pace with the growth of educational ideas. But the necessity of maintaining a boarding department has in some ways interfered with the growth of our academic side. So our first improvements were the building of a girls' dormitory, erecting the President's house and other changes made necessary by the inexorable hand of decay.

It is to the noble generosity and wise foresight of Honorable Charles R. Bishop that we are indebted for the Bishop Hall of Science, and now for the beautiful building suited in all its parts for the best work of education.

For many years the need has been felt of a general hall for school purposes, of recitation and lecture rooms suited to the varied requirements of a broad curriculum, of modern facilities for a library, and this has often been discussed. But only recently has the

discussion assumed a practical form. It is due to President Hosmer to say that his energetic determination to have this hall erected has brought about today what might otherwise have been many years deferred.

The records of the Board of Trustees show that on the 22d of March, 1893, Mr. Hosmer suggested that, in view of

the increasing needs of the boarding department, the second floor of the school hall be made into a boys' dormitory, and that an academic hall be erected.

"The suggestion assumed concrete form and was referred to the building and grounds committee to prepare a preliminary sketch. On the 22d of May following such a sketch was presented and prizes of \$300, \$200 and \$100 were authorized for plans and designs of a building not to exceed \$50,000 in cost. In August the trustees met at Punahou and decided to locate the new building where it now stands, facing the interior of the quadrangle. At a meeting on the 10th of January, 1894, Mr. Hosmer presented plans and drawings of the architects competing for the prizes, of Mr. Bodwell, who designed the Central Union Church, of Messrs. Smith and Freeman, architects of the Bernice Pauahi Museum and Kamehameha Hall, of San Francisco, and of Ripley and Reynolds of Honolulu, who offered two sets. A committee was appointed to award the prizes, and on the 8th of February reported in favor of Ripley and Reynolds for the first and second, and awarded the third prize to Messrs. Smith and Freeman. Each design carried out the idea of a solid stone pier rising from the foundation to the tower to carry a telescope and thus insure comparative stability in an elevated observatory. To get suggestions and criticisms of the alumni, patrons of Punahou and others, the plans and drawings were put on exhibition in the rear office of the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Co., where they were examined and criticised by many, and the trustees are indebted to their friends for useful suggestions. March 2d, Mr. C. M. Cooke was by vote annexed to the committee on plans and became at once a most active and useful member. May 29th, the committee on plans was constituted the building committee. It consisted of Messrs. Hosmer, Hyde, Cooke and Castle. The work of digging for the foundations was taken in hand by the committee and was thoroughly and well carried on un-

der the supervision of Mr. Frank Barwick, to whose constant care and attention much is due.

"As a building committee the first meeting was held June 13th, when it

was organized with Mr. Hosmer, chairman; Dr. Hyde, secretary, and C. M. Cooke, treasurer. Mr. Ripley had been selected by the trustees as supervising



REV. DANIEL DOLE.
First President of Oahu College.

architect on May 29th, 1894. The plan settled upon for the building may be called a compromise between Ripley and Reynolds plans A and B. A name for the hall was discussed at the first meeting of the committee, 'Punahou,' 'Berenice' and 'Pauahi' being suggested.

The contract for stone work was awarded to Mr. Arthur Harrison, that for carpenter work to Messrs. Dell, Douglas and Allwein, and Mr. Emmeluth contracted for the plumbing. Many specimens of stone were examined and the committee finally adopted a fine, compact gray stone found just at the entrance to Manoa Valley. It has produced the handsomest appearance by far of any building erected with domestic stone, and its solid, compact formation indicates that it will be impervious to water.

"October 1st, 1895, Messrs. Dole and Damon were placed on the building committee in place of Messrs. Cooke and Castle, who were absent in the United States. The stone work was finished in October, 1895, and the carpenters laid aside their tools in February, 1896.

"The building committee recommended to the trustees that the hall be furnished and prepared for use, and it has been done, so that as delivered this evening it is ready for occupation at once.

"Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it," is a saying as old as King David. It is true today and of this house. The object of the trustees in its erection, of Mr. Bishop in making it possible, and it was the life long desire of another now gone, who served for many years as treasurer of the college, in whose memory this organ has been placed here,

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.
LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

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that Punahou should always furnish the best education. This hall is erected in furtherance of that purpose. It has been equipped with every appliance to foster and encourage study and the search for truth. It is here that the soul should learn a high aspiration, that the mind and body should be trained for the best service. If this end is not accomplished, then indeed have they labored in vain who built it.

"To you, President Hosmer, and to the Faculty of Oahu College, on behalf of the Trustees and of the holy cause of education, is now delivered this building, and with it you are charged with the duty of making the name of 'Pauahi Hall' illustrious in the maintenance of its noble purpose."

In accepting the trust President Hosmer said:

"In behalf of the teachers and students, we thank you, sir, for the trust that you have placed in our hands. We accept it, and to its fulfillment, with an appreciation of the responsibilities that come with increased facilities we pledge our earnest efforts.

"The thought has often come to me, and it has especially impressed me during the last few days, how much Oahu College owes to the kind friends of the past who have been raised up at the times of our necessities.

"How much we owe to the Rev. Daniel Dole, who brought with him stores of learning, an atmosphere of refinement and culture, who came here to found this institution when the surroundings were not so pleasant as now, when the outlook was not so bright.



SANFORD B. DOLE, WHO DELIVERED THE DEDICATORY ADDRESS.

The building is one of the handsomest in the Islands and is as substantial as it is artistic in design. The plans were evolved from the brain of C. B. Ripley, and the edifice reflects unlimited credit upon him. A glance at the building creates a suspicion of semi-Orientalism in the design, and the effect, placed as the building is in the center of the large campus, is most pleasing.

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Entrance to the rooms on the first floor is had by a short, broad stairway. At the terrace a view is had of a wall, on which will be fixed as soon as completed a handsome mural tablet with an appropriate inscription showing the building is a gift from Hon. Charles R. Bishop.

Another entrance to the building is on the mauka side, directly opposite the Bishop Hall of Science, and this will be used by the pupils. The rooms in the building are large, well ventilated and convenient. The library may be said to have two rooms, as from the large or main room is an alcove about quarter the size. It contains about 5,000 volumes, arranged in cases extending from the wall, and on the top of each is placed a large plaster cast. In this room is also a bust of Mr. Bishop, modeled from life by Alvin Hutchinson. The walls are adorned by a number of pictures donated by friends of the College.

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The rooms for various branches are appropriately furnished for the different studies. The senior class room walls have relief maps of every portion of the globe, and study in geography is facilitated by them.

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But this latter will be for mere temporary use, as it is expected one similar to that of the Y. M. C. A. will be obtained and a building erected especially for it.

The building throughout is lighted by electricity and has electric clocks and bells arranged under the skillful management of Theo. Hoffman, superintendent of the Hawaiian Electric Co. The electricians and fixtures were selected by Professor Hosmer from the Electric Company's stock.

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Great Rejoicing—A Perfect Cure.

Miss Cora B. Eder
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large additions from time to time to our endowment.

It were idle to rehearse to this audience the benevolent deeds of this man—his munificence, together with that of his noble wife, toward the Kamehameha Schools, the Hilo Boys' Boarding School, and elsewhere.

The only return that can be made him, or that he would ask, is the faithful use of the advantages he has placed within our reach. And we believe in the young people. We believe you will be faithful—faithful to yourselves, to your country and to God.

"We rejoice in the prosperity of the other institutions of learning here; in the prosperity of the Kamehameha Schools, in the prosperity of the new High School, with its magnificent building and surroundings. We rejoice in whatever is for the lasting benefit of this community.

"And we call upon you to rejoice with us tonight that we also have increased facilities.

"It is the policy of Oahu College to work in harmony with the public schools and to supplement them; to furnish opportunity for students after completing the High School course to continue their work in higher branches.

"This institution is not for any class or for any race or for any religious sect, but for the benefit of all who wish a liberal education.

"I call, therefore, a complete, generous education," says John Milton, 'that which fits a man to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and of war.'

"The mission of Punahou is to fit our boys and girls to be noble, generous-hearted men and women and useful citizens of the Republic."

The audience then joined heartily

with the glee club in singing "God Bless Our Native Land." After the benediction pronounced by Rev. Hiram Bingham, the audience remained seated while Wray Taylor played the organ postlude.

After the close of the exercises many remained to congratulate the faculty and trustees upon the acquisition of the new monument to the labors of the missionary fathers, who builded better than they knew.

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PHYSICIANS SIT IN CONVENTION.

Diseases and Theories Discussed
at Harmony Hall.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR YEAR

Interesting Discussion on Leprosy—Dr. Russell Presents Resolutions—Le-prosy is Not Hereditary—May be Contracted by Inoculation, Etc.

The Medical Association of Hawaii entered upon the first day of its convention at Harmony Hall yesterday morning. There were present: Dr. John S. McGrew, president; Henry W. Howard, vice-president; R. P. Myers, secretary; Emerson, Smith, McGettigan, Andrews, Oliver, Alvarez, Russell, Raymond, Cooper and Ryder.

After invocation by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh the secretary read the minutes of the previous meetings.

Dr. McGrew was expected to deliver an address as president of the association, but it had been his custom through life to put off everything until the last moment, and with the unfortunate death of Miss Field at his residence on Tuesday he found the preparation of an impromptu speech involved greater care than he had imagined. He would ask the indulgence of the members present.

Dr. McGrew said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention:—The Committee of Arrangements, to whom was assigned the duty of formulating a program for the entertainment of the members of the Hawaiian Medical Association, concluded their labors, and a program was sent to each and every physician on the islands. I hope that the gentlemen in attendance here today have brought contributions on subjects that have come to their notice in the course of their professional duties, that will be instructive to those present and of benefit to the public generally.

"Medicine of the present day presumes more than ever to regenerate itself, its object being the mission of peace, good will and love for the human race. It is arriving at the period of evolution in which it invades every other science, and is destined to have a definite code, which should be the breviary of its ministers for the good of mankind. Great scientific questions are being evolved by the profession, in all parts of the world. There is a gentleman here today who I understand is giving considerable attention to specialties and is making earnest investigations into the cause and treatment of leprosy.

"From the limited time he has had to work in, we may not expect much, but we hope to hear from him any way, and still there are others who are devoting their brain energies to this disease I understand. I hope so. I for one will say, as is said of an ancient dame whose cottage was close to the battlefield of Waterloo, and being somewhat deaf and hearing sound of the artillery when the famous pounding was hardest, thought she heard some one knocking at the door, and quietly called out, 'Come in.'

"Our Board of Health has done good work during the cholera epidemic, and are still active and energetic, making every provision for the prevention of epidemics in the future. It is possible that among the many generations of explorers to follow in this science, the problem of the cause and treatment of that terrible and most disgusting of all diseases, leprosy, may yet be solved, and to the world it matters not whether by empirical or scientific sources. After the labors of the association have been brought to a close on the 23d, there will be an opportunity given to those who wish to take a trip to Molokai.

"That visit, to those who can make it, will be of great value in pursuing investigations."

Secretary Myers read his report for the year and several resolutions which had been handed in. On the request of a member he also read the law governing practice of medicine in Honolulu, which is now before the Legislature.

As the reports were read and no action taken, Dr. Rodgers suggested that they be disposed of. Before any second could be made a request was handed in by Dr. Cooper, chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, for the names of those who would be present at the banquet proposed to be given at the Arlington tonight.

This led to considerable discussion as to the time the dinner should take place. Dr. McGrew asked to be excused, because he had to be present at Oahu College exercises. Dr. Emerson and others pleaded the same excuse, and someone suggested Friday. The trip to Molokai interfered with that, and the idea of a banquet was about to be abandoned when Dr. Rodgers expressed the opinion that without a good dinner it might be difficult to bring the members together next year.

Dr. Russell thought the society should be first, and that other matters should be sacrificed to science. The members should be present at the banquet, whether they wanted to or not, and "can't" should be eliminated.

Dr. McGrew saw the way matters were going and offered a substitute bill. He invited the members to join him at his house Friday noon, and he would see that they got a very decent lunch.

The invitation was accepted with thanks of the association. The manner in which physicians should be admitted to membership was discussed when the application of Dr. Mori, endorsed by Drs. Herbert and Ryder, was read. It was decided that according to the constitution the mere fact that physicians had diplomas

would not entitle them to membership. The application of Dr. Mori was referred to the committee to act as the constitution provides.

A long resolution conveying the thanks of the association to Rep. Robertson, formulated by Doctor Russell, was read by the secretary, and was laid on the table to be considered later. The doctor, in supporting his resolution, said the association decided, when the movement to tax physicians was started, that they would oppose the measure on the ground that it was a direct tax and an iniquitous one. It was a movement that was opposed by two persons outside the members of the medical profession—Rep. Robertson and the editor of the P. C. Advertiser—and he deemed it proper that the Representative receive the thanks of the association for his efforts.

Dr. Howard suggested that when the resolution was debated upon it would be well to allow physicians present, even though they were not members, to take part in the debate.

Dr. Myers, in response to a request, read the constitution of the association, and then some one asked that the code of ethics of American practice be read. Dr. Rodgers declined the honor, as it was too long; those who had signed knew what it was, and those



"It is not hereditary," said Vice-President Myers.

who had not could read for themselves. It was longer than the Constitution of the United States, and though the effort required to read it would be greater than he cared to assume, he believed the infliction to the members would be greater.

It was decided to take it in sections, and Dr. Howard offered to sacrifice himself on the first relay, and Dr. Emerson took it up a half hour later, when Dr. Howard exhausted himself. The reading was finished at noon, and a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session were present Drs. Herbert, Stow, Wayson and Mori. In addition to those of the morning session.

In the absence of President McGrew, Vice-President Howard acted as President, and under order of business the secretary read the report of the Finance Committee. Dr. Herbert, from the Committee on Entertainment, said that arrangements had been made with Mr. Krouse for the banquet Thursday night. Understood that arrangements had been changed at the morning session, which placed the members of the committee in rather an awkward position. The matter was left in the hands of the committee, to be adjusted as they deem advisable.

The committee to whom was referred the applications of Drs. Mori, McGettigan and Raymond reported favorably and they were duly elected. The application of Dr. Stow was given to the committee for action and report.

The resolution of Dr. Russell was brought up for discussion. Dr. Wayson said he could see no reason why Rep. Robertson should be especially thanked for what was merely a duty. In defending the rights of the medical fraternity he did only what he believed was his duty as a legislator. He moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution. Dr. Day believed it was uncalculated for and he disliked to see the resolution going from this body. He disliked the phraseology of the resolution, particularly the "iniquitous." While it might apply in some places, it could not here, and with this feeling he could only second the motion of Dr. Wayson.

Dr. Russell said Dr. Day's objection was based principally on the word "iniquitous." He called attention to the fact that this same word was used in the drafting of resolutions a few weeks ago.

Drs. Emerson and Rodgers opposed it for the same general reasons given by previous speakers.

Dr. Herbert saw no reason for it, and believed the Representative would object to being thanked for performing his duty.

Action on the resolution was indefinitely postponed. Another resolution from Dr. Russell, independent of any committee and directed to the editor of the P. C. Advertiser for his efforts in defeating the graduated income tax, was on motion of Dr. Wayson, seconded by Dr. Day, consigned to the waste basket.

Dr. Russell deplored the lack of interest and activity of the members in taking up the question of taxation. It looked now as though the members were afraid. Dr. Emerson differed with the previous speaker, inasmuch as the society was organized for scientific purposes rather than framing complimentary resolutions or the discussion of systems of taxation by the Government.

Dr. Russell left the hall as soon as the resolutions were floor, and when the committee on nominations was asked to report he, as chairman, was missed and he had carried away the report of the committee.

Dr. Cooper read from memory the list as formulated: President, J. S. McGrew; vice president, R. P. Myers; secretary, C. F. Rodgers; executive committee, Dr. Weddick of Kauai and Dr. Stow of Hawaii.

Dr. Rodgers declined to accept office, as he is not a practitioner. The report, however, was read and accepted. Dr. Emerson wanted to know if the society was bound to a nominating committee. He thought that in future the society as a whole should be constituted a nominating committee.

On motion of Dr. Day the office of secretary was assigned to Dr. Alvarez. Dr. Howard said that it was understood by the executive committee that each member of the society would be expected to pay an assessment of \$5. The treasury is empty, and expenses of printing, hall rent, etc., amounted to something. Motion carried. The same speaker suggested that a treasurer be appointed.

On motion of Dr. Emerson the secretary was requested to perform the duties of treasurer. On motion of Dr. Emerson the convention took a recess until 8 p. m., in order that the members might attend the funeral of Kate Field.

Following is a list of the members so far enrolled:

J. S. McGrew, 1847, Ohio Medical College.
Robert Pooler Myers, 1860, Savannah Medical College.
Louis Fernandez Alvarez, 1887, Cooper Medical College, San Francisco.
Richard Oliver, 1861, St. Bartholomew Hospital, London, England.
N. Russell, 1877, University of St. Vladimir, Russia.
Chas. T. Rodgers, 1873, Medical Department New York University.
James Harvey Raymond, 1893, Rush Medical College, Chicago.
Robert J. McGettigan, 1891, Cooper Medical College, San Francisco.
Nathaniel B. Emerson, 1869, College of Physicians, New York.
C. Clifford Ryder, 1892, Cooper Medical College, San Francisco.
George Pierce Andrews, 1862, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
Henry W. Howard, 1890, Rush Medical College, Chicago.
J. T. Wayson, 1891, Medical Department U. C.
Francis Root Day, 1894, Rush Medical College, Chicago.
George Herbert, 1883, Royal College of Surgery, London; College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
W. Mori, 1891, Cooper Medical College, San Francisco.

EVENING SESSION.

Present—Drs. J. S. McGrew, president, McGettigan, Oliver, Cooper, Emerson, Rodgers, Myers and Alvarez.

Dr. Myers read a compilation of cases of leprosy. The paper was not original. Dr. Myers stated that he had taken the subject matter of his paper from the New York Medical Journal. The author repudiated the statement that leprosy is contagious. It was reported that 500 cases existed in New York, and this was refuted. The author said there might be two or three cases there, but no bad results could follow.

On motion of Dr. Emerson the paper was laid on file to be used if found advisable.

Dr. Alvarez said that in Norway the belief is that leprosy is contagious. This is the view of the great Hansen. This authority says leprosy is not hereditary and cannot be communicated without leprosy bacilli. Dr. Alvarez never saw a child under three and a half years of age suffering from the disease. Here in Hawaii we have leprosy spreading among the foreigners. Out of 1,200 American men, five were on Molokai; out of 900 British subjects there were also five, so that it will not be overdrawing it to say that one per cent. of the American and British population are lepers. If leprosy was to break out in London there would be a good sized lazaretto there. I never saw but one, but there are lepers in the Eastern States appearing frequently at the clinics, but in almost every instance the patients came from these islands. The foreigners here who contract the disease go away; if they did not there would be more sent to Molokai.

Dr. Oliver wanted to know what the speaker meant by contagion.

Dr. Alvarez related the case of an Irishman who went to Norway and after being away several years returned and lived and slept with his brother for two years. Then the leper died and his brother wore the clothes of the leper. He soon developed leprosy and the supposition was that he contracted the disease.

Dr. Oliver gave a very interesting talk on the subject, and gave it as his opinion that the disease is contagious by inoculation.

Dr. Emerson stated that he had studied the disease from every source. He thought leprosy was contracted through kissing more than every other way. It is a strange fact that leprosy predominates in women over men at the ratio of five to three.

Dr. Alvarez said in his calculations he had left women out altogether, and for good reasons. He knew of very few cases where virtuous women contracted leprosy. It was on the same basis that fewer women were drowned at sea than men, for the reason that they do not go to sea. Virtuous women do not go where leprosy exists.

Dr. Emerson asked Dr. Alvarez if the leprosy bacilli could be cultivated. This was answered in the negative.

Dr. McGrew—I have a case to state which happened in either 1878 or '79. It was when they were gathering up patients to take to Molokai. Among the number was an old native who had developed leprosy. His son, who was a stout, little young man, had worked for me about two years. Before leaving for Molokai the old man left as a present for his son a fancy red blanket. Six or seven months after that the son showed signs of leprosy, and if he is not dead he is on Molokai now. The wife has never showed any signs of leprosy, and

is now in the neighborhood of her old home. The young man said that he had not slept in his parent's house and had in no way come into contact with him. Gentlemen, you can study over the matter and decide for yourselves the cause of the young man's contracting leprosy. Certainly you cannot place it to heredity, for the father had only contracted the disease two years previous to the first signs of development in the young man.

Dr. Rodgers—David Dayton, who has had opportunity to notice leprosy people, told me that abundant cases could be cited to prove or disprove anything that might be said on the subject.

A CLEAN CUT INDIVIDUAL OPINION, BOLDLY EXPRESSED.

It is for this reason that an assertion like the following sticks up above the dead level of our stupid talk, and becomes noticeable: "When I saw how pale I had grown I said to myself, it was because something had gone out of my blood."

There! that is a statement with the seeds of an idea in it. Suppose we follow it up by quoting the rest of the letter which contains it.

In December, 1890, says the writer, "I fell into a poor state of health. I was tired, languid, and weary without any apparent cause. My appetite left me, and all food, even the lightest and simplest kinds, caused me great pain in the chest and stomach. When I saw how pale I had grown I said to myself it was because something had gone out of my blood."

"Then my sleep was broken, and night after night I scarcely closed my eyes. It wasn't long before I became so weak and dejected that I took no interest in things around me. I was so nervous that common sounds annoyed and worried me; even the noise made by my own children in their talk and at their play."

"There was a disgusting taste in my mouth; it made me sick, and often gave me a shivering sensation all over. When I saw others eating and enjoying their meals I felt as though it were a strange thing; in a way I wondered how they could do it. For myself I could eat hardly anything. Food went against me, and I turned away from it, as one turns from sights or smells that are offensive. And yet I knew, what everyone knows, that without sufficient food the body languishes and weakens. And such was the case with me as month after month went by."

"During all this time, so full of pain and discouragement, I was attended by a doctor who did what he could to relieve me, but without success. I do not say he did not understand my complaint; for may he not have understood it without having the means of curing it?"

The answer to the lady's question is: Yes, easily enough. All intelligent, studious doctors "understand" consumption, cholera, cancer, etc., without (as yet) having the means of curing them. There is usually a wide gap between the discovery of a want and the way to supply it.

"I will now," continues the letter, "tell you how I came to be cured. In April, 1891, I read in a small book or pamphlet about Mother Siegel's Syrup. The book said the Syrup was a certain remedy for all diseases of the stomach, indigestion in every form, and dyspepsia; and it also said that most of the complaints we suffer from are caused by that. On looking over the symptoms described in the book, and comparing them with my own, I saw plainly that my ailment was dyspepsia."

"We sent immediately for a bottle of this medicine, and after taking it a few days I began to feel better. In a very short time, by keeping on with the Syrup according to the directions, I could eat without pain or distress, and digest my food. I also slept soundly and naturally. Then my strength came back and with it the color to my face. In short, after a few weeks use of Mother Siegel's Syrup, I was hearty and strong as ever. And I should be indeed ungrateful if I were not willing that others should have the benefit of my experience. You are therefore free to print my letter if you think it will be useful. (Signed) (Mrs.) M. Turan, Marton, Lincoln, April 24, 1895."

I simply desire to say to Mrs. Turan that her idea about the blood is a perfectly correct one. All our food (the digestible part of it) is turned into blood, and in that shape it feeds the entire body. When the blood gets thin and poor (lacking in nourishment), we lose flesh and grow feeble and pale. And the cause of the blood getting thin and poor is indigestion, or dyspepsia. How easy this is to understand when once you get hold of the right end of it. Mother Siegel's Syrup has the peculiar power to correct what is wrong about the digestion, and thus enables the digestive machinery to make good rich blood, which is life, health and beauty.

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TO SHAPE IDEAS OF THE YOUTH.

Inductive and Deductive Methods
of Teaching.

PAPER BY JOHN BUSH, OF KAUALA.

Delivered Before Semi-Annual Meeting of Kauai Teachers' Association. Some Pertinent Theories of Practical Use in School Rooms, Etc.

The following paper on "The Inductive and Deductive Methods of Teaching" was read by John Bush, principal of Kilauea School, at the February meeting of the Kauai Teachers' Association:

I propose, in the first place, to define the terms induction and deduction, as applied to the pursuit of knowledge, and then give a very brief historical account of the manner in which the terms have arisen, and then proceed to contrast the two methods of teaching, as understood by the inductive and deductive.

First—Induction: When facts are discovered and put together and from them inferences are drawn, either of particular facts yet unknown, or of general truths to which all the details have relation, such inference is termed induction.

On the other hand, our knowledge of the world and of life is not wholly dependent on discovery of individual facts and inferences drawn by induction from them; a long history of such inferences has developed in us an insight for general conclusions, for truths which, though the result of induction, are accepted as beyond the need of that process for confirmation—truths which our long experience of them has made practically self-evident. When one of these general truths is made the basis of an argument, and from it is inferred another truth, the process is termed deduction. Briefly, when by observation of individual facts we arrive at general conclusions, we proceed by induction, and when we apply a general statement to particular instances we use deduction.

It may readily be seen from the definition of these two terms that all in the pursuit of knowledge and the investigation of science must proceed in the first instance by induction, not by deduction.

Francis Bacon, who lived from 1561 to 1627, was the first who placed accurately before the world the philosophy, the importance, the method and the extensive application of the inductive method. He enunciated two great truths—that man's knowledge of external things is founded on observation, and that true science requires the harmonious working of all his powers.

Previous to the time of Bacon the methods of investigating truth were the philosophical and the empirical (and the superstitious). In philosophical method experience was but partially consulted, as in the scientific treatises of Aristotle, its place being supplied by a verbal logic drawn from the philosophy of language. In empirical methods science was founded on a hasty generalization of facts, as in the reasonings of Kepler.

In place of these methods, Francis Bacon put forth the inductive method, and hence he is (rightly) regarded as the father of experimental science.

The first practical effect of Bacon's writings was produced in the department of physics, but it is also maintained by many that modern psychology owes much to his writings. It was not, however, until the time of Pestalozzi that the inductive method was applied to the instruction of the young.

Pestalozzi, who was born eleven years after the death of Bacon, was the pioneer who broke new ground in elementary instruction, and led the way from mechanical abstract methods of teaching to those which are more natural and psychological.

He laid down the principle that all mathematical knowledge is founded on immediate observation, and therefore we must proceed from the concrete to the abstract by means of numerous examples. This educational truth was not only of vast importance to pupils in schools, but it opened up to teachers the psychological principles of all pedagogues.

Previous to the time of Pestalozzi, pupils at the commencement of a subject were confronted by a formidable array of generalizations and definitions which tended to discourage and confuse them at the outset.

As the 12th of this month is the 150th anniversary of the birth of this great educational reformer, I take this opportunity of paying this tribute to the memory of him who introduced the inductive method of teaching.

Now, I have hitherto said so much in praise of the inductive method, it may be thought that the deductive is of very little value; but I wish to point out that the deductive method is also of value if used judiciously. Both the methods are right and necessary in their proper place; they are parts of one whole, related to each other as antecedent and consequent.

The observation of particulars is an incomplete process unless in the application of general principles, but the application of such principles must be feeble and unreal unless founded on previous observation of particulars.

Generally speaking, the teacher will find the inductive procedure suitable for young pupils at the commencement of a subject, and the deductive to those who are well advanced in that particular subject.

Thus he will always have occasion for both, since there will always be

some branch of knowledge in which even his advanced pupils have done little more than make a beginning; and as the mind's operations are not marked off from each other by mechanical boundaries, it will sometimes be proper to use the inductive method in the early part of a lesson and the deductive in the latter part.

Take, for example, Swinton's Language Primer, which proceeds on the inductive method, the deductive being very sparingly used.

First the child by observation—that is, by means of the senses—is taught what an object is; then he is led on to the word which names the object, and then by illustration and questioning he learns that a noun is a name-word; by a similar process of induction he is led to the new fact that a verb is an action-word.

Having learned these two general truths, he is next required by a process of deduction to apply this knowledge to new particular cases: in a series of short sentences he is called upon to point out which words are nouns and which are verbs, and give the reason. The inductive method is then again resorted to for the purpose of drawing out from the child that an adjective is a quality word. This is the plan adopted throughout the book advancing from the concrete to the abstract so that general statements are drawn out by inductive methods, and these made the basis of further instruction by deductive methods.

In the preface to Swinton's Elementary Grammar and Composition he admits that in pressing the inductive method, proper attention must be made to grammatical forms that is the inductive method must be used in such a way as to build up the subject.

He says in the actual test in the school room during the past four years it has been found that the vitalizing elements of the language lessons are first, the inductive method of unfolding the theory of language and secondly, the influence of constructive work. Accordingly, in the present book these approved features have been retained, but wherever the book was thought to be weak, as for instance in the too great a neglect of grammatical form, it has been "toned up."

Gruber's method of teaching arithmetic proceeds on the inductive method and recognizes the psychological fact that nearly all the knowledge obtained by the child in its earlier years is by means of the senses; so it calls for the use of things, balls, marbles, cubes, blocks. It uses objects separately until the child is thorough master of the number and can make the number abstractly. After a time the simple remembrance of the objects used will always be sufficient to recall to the consciousness the number until no object is longer necessary and the pure relations number are found. Then the child needs no object or intermediate process to help him to know the number for he knows it instantly as he passes from the object to the symbol.

As the pupil advances in arithmetic every principle or formula should be elucidated from the pupil by the inductive process; then the general rule applied by a process of deduction to the solution of other problems. Take for example when one wishes to teach fractions; we may take an actual orange or apple, or more conveniently a representation of an apple in wood, divided into halves, quarters, eighths, etc., which the children can actually see and handle, and by suitable questioning the principle can be elicited from them that the value of one of the equal parts into which a whole thing is divided depends upon their number; and also that the less the number of parts the greater their value, and the greater the number of parts the less their value. (This is the plan adopted in Fecklin's arithmetic.) Every new rule can be drawn on by a series of inductive exercises, chiefly oral, and then the rule thus obtained by induction is applied to work out written examples by deduction.

But I must not pursue this subject further, as I must remember that the subject of my paper is the inductive and deductive methods of teaching, and I have only brought forward the special subjects, grammar and arithmetic, to illustrate the two methods, but what has been pointed out with regard to grammar and arithmetic will also apply to geography, etc. The grand maxim of the teacher should be to proceed from the known to the unknown, or in other words, to arrange his matter in such a way that the instruction should proceed from what the pupil knows of the subject to what he does not know.

Trout for Kohala.

Senator Holstein last Saturday requested the Executive, through the Attorney-General, to forward the application of the Awini Ranch Company to the California Fish Commissioners for fresh water trout fry and eggs, with the intention of propagating the trout in the streams of Kohala, Hawaii. The Attorney-General has reported favorably on the matter, being desirous of having our streams stocked with different varieties of fish, and it is understood that the application goes forward by the next California steamer.

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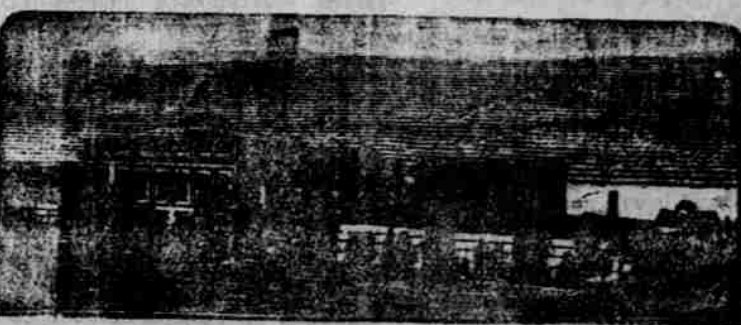
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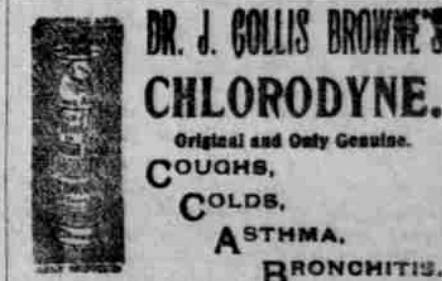
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TREATMENT OF CHILDREN'S EYES

Dr. Russell Reads Paper on Social Life. Raymond of Wailuku Has Interesting Experience—Dr. Ryder Treats of Displacements—Meeting Today.

After reading the minutes Dr. Myers asked that the rules be suspended in order that the following resolution from Dr. Rodgers might be read:

Whereas, The members of the medical profession in Honolulu have endorsed with great unanimity the proposal to establish a training school for nurses, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three members of this association be appointed by the Chair to inquire into the practicability of establishing such a school, and if considered practicable, to report upon the best method for securing such result.

The resolution passed and was laid on the table for future consideration.

Under the order of business Dr. J. H. Raymond read a valuable paper describing a case wherein he found a uterus within a uterus.

Dr. Herbert referred to the case as interesting and remarkable. He said Dr. Raymond's experience was that of others in the profession on the islands, i. e., the difficulty in attending patients at the right time. He thought something should be done by the authorities which would compel people on the plantations to consult the physician.

If the people there cannot take care of themselves we surely should have the power to make them let us take care of them.

Dr. Russell said the case was the first he had ever heard of where a uterus was found within a uterus. It was great from an embryological point of view.

The result of the discussion was the appointment of a committee to collect and preserve for the society any papers on interesting or remarkable cases which might come within the practice of the members.

Dr. Russell was asked to read his paper to the society. It was interesting in so far as it gave, among other things, the beliefs of individuals of different nationalities regarding illness; the effect upon those people and suggestions as to prevention and treatment of certain cases with certain people. In many cases of disease on plantations he attributed impure water as the cause, and carelessness of the managers in looking after the health of the laborers.

Dr. Raymond questioned the statement of the speaker and spoke of the possibility of persons getting bacteria into their systems through bad drinking water and live for some time without showing signs of it. They might leave an unhealthy and live in a healthy place some time before showing. He questioned any statement reflecting upon the management of plantations as to their neglect of people in their charge. He considered the Government physicians reliable practitioners and cited as proofs the fact that some of the best men in the islands found it possible to obtain treatment for maladies without having to go abroad. He could not consider the Government physicians "epson salts clerks." He complimented the plantation managers for the assistance they had given him in treating laborers and the expense the plantations had gone to to keep their people well or cure them when they are sick. The Government, he thought, had done admirably in its treatment of physicians.

Dr. Emerson said he would like to correct Dr. Russell's ideas of the theological side of the natives in the cause and treatment of disease. He considered the name a misnomer, and compared the Hawaiian with the Greek in this respect. He suggested that "superstitions" would be a better word than "theological." He thought Dr. Russell's paper an able one and one which would command the attention of the society.

Dr. Howard also spoke of the managers of some of the plantations. They had insisted that their laborers drink only distilled water. He did not think the location of laborers' quarters on plantations was always the best, but it was not always the fault of the managers of today. These quarters were built when the plantations were started and to change them now would involve an expense that might result in a change of the management.

Dr. Stow endorsed Dr. Howard. He found that among the Orientals there was little disposition to consume meat, and with a diet of rice without fresh meat or vegetables beriberi was apt to exist among the hard-working men. Physicians in his district were without proper facilities for treatment. They had no trained nurses and at present no hospital accommodations and for that reason their best cases must be sent away and they had no means of studying the cases.

Dr. Russell replied by saying that he had expected to have his statements combatted, but he would like to see some statistics to prove his statements false. As far as alluding to physicians as epson salts dispensers, he spoke only in a Pickwickian sense. Under the conditions existing in this country, if Pasteur should have come here in life he too would have been the same sort of a dispenser of epson salts.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Howard read a paper descriptive of diseases of the eyes in children, attributable in many cases to diseased

condition of the genital organs of the mother or to a venereal disease in the nurse and transmitted to the eyes of the child by her hands. In such cases the symptoms are noticeable within a few days after birth.

Dr. Russell thought the paper an important one, and the result of his experience pointed to the necessity of a law governing such cases. It was evident that legislation was needed to force parents or guardians of children born with diseased eyes to report the matter to a physician without delay. If these cases, as Dr. Howard had stated, were allowed to go unattended the percentage of blind people in the islands would ultimately be large. The law read by Dr. Howard as necessary is hardly strong enough but it is better than none at all. I would suggest that a committee be appointed to bring the law read by Dr. Howard before the Legislature.

Dr. Andrews endorsed what Dr. Howard had recommended. It was necessary in children that they should be kept absolutely clean and that information given as to the care of children whose eyes are diseased. There are simple remedies, simple ones, which are kept in most every household and could be used where physicians are not always to be had. It would be well perhaps to prepare a form of treatment in these cases, to be promulgated by the Board.

On motion of Dr. Russell the Chair appointed Dr. Howard to prepare the necessary directions for treatment and Dr. Myers was appointed a committee of one to draft a bill which would provide for a punishment for people who neglect to report cases to the physicians.

Dr. Ryder read a very interesting paper on "Vaginal Fixation of the Retro Displaced Uterus." The doctor's treatise was a thoroughly scientific one and was listened to with profound interest by the physicians present.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses, and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question everyone must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

RAINFALL FOR APRIL, 1896.

(From Reports to Weather Service.)

Stations.	Elev. Feet.	Inches.
HAWAII—		
Waialea	50	18.05
Hilo (town)	100	20.95
Kaunakakai	1250	31.78
Paepeekeo	100	15.05
Honolulu	300	15.81
Honolulu	950	28.83
Hakalua	200	15.17
Honolulu	10	12.39
Laupahoehoe	10	14.47
Laupahoehoe	900	19.48
Oakala	400	11.02
Kukui	250	12.36
Pasaulo (12 days)	750	8.11
Pasaulo	300	3.44
Pasaulo	1200	3.66
Honolulu	470	2.61
Kukuihaele	700	5.86
Niuli	200	4.07
Kohala	850	3.63
Kohala Mission	583	3.46
Waimea	2720	1.12
Kailua	950	5.83
Launahu	1540	8.65
Kealahou	1550	3.39
Kalahiki	900	1.86
Nalehu	650	3.14
Honoupo	15	1.20
Hilea	310	1.30
Pahala	1100	0.88
Oaa (Mason)	1650	23.34
Pohakuloa	2600	20.72
Waialeale	750	12.69
Kapoho	50	6.89
Poholki	10	10.26
Kamali
MAUI—		
Kahului	10	0.56
Kaanapali	15	0.98
Olowalu	15	0.00
Reciprocity Mill	60	4.57
Hana Plantation	200	5.91
Hana	1800	10.34
Puomalei	1400	3.21
Pala	180	1.00
Haleakala Ranch	2000	0.99
Kula	4000	1.59
MOLOKAI—		
Palehu	70	1.95
LANAI—		
Koele	1600
OAHU—		
Punahoa W. Bureau Honolulu (City)	50	3.84
Kulaokahua	50	2.33
King St. (Kewalo)	15	2.78
Kapiolani Park	10	1.29
Manoa	100	5.85
Panama	50	4.49
Insane Asylum	30	5.99
Nuuanu (School st.)	50	4.85
Nuuanu (Wylie st.)	250	9.86
Nuuanu (Elec. Stn)	405	8.25
Nuuanu (H'f-way H)	730	7.65
Nuuanu, Luakaha	850	13.26
Niu	6	2.44
Maunawili	300	4.92
Waimanalo	25	2.70
Kaneohe	100	3.43
Ahimanu	350	8.08
Kahuku	25	3.17
Waimane	15	1.30
Ewa Plantation	60	1.71
KAUAI—		
Lihue, Grove Farm	200	3.33
Lihue (Molokai)	300	3.72
Hanalei	200	2.59
Kilauea	325	6.82
Hanalei	10	7.58
Wailua
Makawili	0.05

C. J. LYONS,

In Charge of Weather Bureau.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: LINDSAY AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. 1709

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, May 19.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, from Maui and Hawaii.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Wednesday, May 20.
Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, from Lehaina.

Thursday, May 21.
Am. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, from San Francisco.
Ger. bk. H. Hackfeld, Barber, from Laysan Island.
Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Iwalei, Parker, from Kauai ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, May 19.
O. & O. S. S. Dorie, Smith, for China and Japan.
British bark Doon, Boyd, for San Francisco.
Am. bark Pactolus, Watts, for New York.
Am. bktn. Kikikat, Cutler, for Port Townsend.
O. R. & S. N. stmr. Chittagong, Davey, for China and Japan.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 19—Volcano: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. D. P. Todd, John Pemberton, A. W. Francis, Dr. V. Adriance, F. L. Slade, Miss Slade, Miss Carter, Mrs. Graham, Master Graham, W. G. Wait, P. G. Phillips, Samuel Nowlein and wife, Mrs. Eckhardt and four children, Robert Peleowski and two children, Miss Kate Field, Mrs. Julia Kapu and 72 on deck.
From Kauai, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, May 19—S. Decker, Mr. Kubev, Mrs. Burns and 4 on deck.
From San Francisco, per bk. Andrew Welch, May 21—J. A. Edgren, Miss A. C. Edgren, Th. W. Gilman, R. D. Roberts, Thomas Cummings, Helen Bartels.

From Kauai, per stmr. Kauai, May 21—J. M. Ezera, E. S. Timoteo, and 17 deck.
From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, May 21—W. G. Smith, W. H. Rice, Jr., M. Ogubo and 7 deck.

Departures.
For China and Japan, per O. & S. S. Dorie, May 19—The Misses Birnie, Mr. Birnie, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Gregory, W. O. Smith and Dr. Wood.
For Kauai, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, May 20—Miss Casten.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1896—

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

*Tuesday May 26
Friday June 5

*Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae the same day; Makana, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Friday May 22
Tuesday June 2

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamao and Kipahulu, Maui, returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.
C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent.
Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of ALICE F. HITCHCOCK, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the executor of the will of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such executor.

IT IS ORDERED THAT FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
Honolulu, May 19, 1896.
By the Court.
1761-3tw GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.
In the matter of the Estate of ALICE F. HITCHCOCK, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administratrix of the Estate of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such Administratrix.

IT IS ORDERED THAT MONDAY, the 15th day of June, A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
Honolulu, May 12, 1896.
By the Court.
1759-3ta GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—LILIA KEAWEAMAHI vs. DAVID KEAWEAMAHI.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his Deputy, greeting:
You are commanded to summon David Keaweama, residing in Yokohama, Japan, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the May Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Lilia Keaweama, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition, and have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the [L.S.] First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 13th day of April, 1896.

I certify the foregoing to be true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and the continuance of said cause until the next August Term of this Court.
HENRY SMITH, Clerk.
Honolulu, May 13, 1896. 1759-6tw

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—JAMES L. NEWTON, and GEORGE H. NEWTON, Plaintiffs, vs. FRANK C. BLAIR et al., Defendants. Action for Quietening of Title in Real Property situate in the Hawaiian Islands.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his Deputy, greeting:
You are hereby commanded to summon Frank C. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Florence S. Blair, his wife; George B. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Emily E. Blair, his wife; William G. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Hattie V. Blair, his wife; Henrietta Blair, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Susan H. Stearns, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. H. Stearns, her husband; Elizabeth A. Hosmer, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Alice M. Hubbard, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. Hubbard, her husband; Florence L. Matterson, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. Matterson, her husband; Jane C. Giffard, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. N. Case, her husband; Mary C. Martell, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Henry Spring, grandson of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Sybil Spring, his wife; Angelina L. Vincent, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and W. E. Vincent, her husband; A. Meline Underwood, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and C. B. Underwood, her husband; David, husband of Frances Newton, both deceased, and Ida Weaver, a great granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and — Weaver, her husband; Helen Giffard, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and E. M. Giffard, her husband; George W. Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Juliette Forbes, his wife; R. Melancthon Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Maggie Forbes, his wife; James Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Ellen Forbes, his wife; Emory Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and — Newton, husband of Lydia Newton, deceased, a daughter of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; Frank Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Frances Newton, his wife; Asahel Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Mary Newton, his wife; Albert Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Ella Newton, his wife; Merritt Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Sadie Newton, his wife; George Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased; Doubleday, husband of Anna M. Doubleday, deceased, a granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; William A. Doubleday, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Alice Newton, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; — Jackson, husband of John Newton, deceased; Richard Eugene Jackson, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Frances Mary Harris, a daughter of John Newton, deceased, and A. Harris, her husband; John H. Newton, a son of John Newton, deceased; Elizabeth Crandall, daughter of John Newton, deceased, and I. Crandall, her husband; Lydia Jane Harris, daughter of John Newton, deceased; William P. Newton, son of John Newton, deceased, and Emily Newton, his wife. Defendants, in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the AUGUST TERM, thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on MONDAY, the third day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of James L. Newton and George H. Newton, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the [L.S.] First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this fourth day of April, 1896.

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and faithful copy of the original, which is on file in my office, in said Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
HENRY SMITH, Clerk.
1749-3m

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Antonio Marcellino, late of Honolulu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Luisa da Gloria Marcellino, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to her, notice is hereby given that MONDAY, the 22nd day of June, A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if they have, why said petition should not be granted.
Honolulu, May 21st, A.D. 1896.
By the Court.
1761-3tw GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.
In the matter of the Estate of Ach-u, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by H. Hackfeld & Co., creditors of said intestate praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to George Rodick, notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the 19th day of June, A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.
Honolulu, May 20th, A.D. 1896.
By the Court.
1761-3tw GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fourth Circuit, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—at Chambers, In Probate.
In the matter of the Estate of B. PAONA (K), of Kamae, Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, intestate.

ORDER OF NOTICE OF PETITION FOR ADMINISTRATION.
On reading and filing the petition of Mrs. Labels Victor, of Hilo, Hawaii, alleging that P. Paona (K), of Kamae, Hilo, Hawaii, died intestate at Kamae, Hilo, Hawaii, on the 21st day of December, A.D. 1891, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to K. M. Koahon.

IT IS ORDERED THAT FRIDAY, 19th day of June, A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court room of this Court at Hilo, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have why said petition should not be granted.
Dated Hilo, H. I., May 7, A.D. 1896.
By the Court.
1759-3t DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.
In the matter of the Estate of C. R. McVEIGH, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Mary Mowat McVeigh, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said Estate be issued to John Toms, notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the 12th day of June, A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.
Honolulu, May 11th, A.D. 1896.
By the Court.
1759-3ta GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.
In the matter of the Estate of ADELIA CORNWELL, deceased.

The last Will and Testament of said deceased having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to W. H. Cornwell and F. W. Macfarlane, having been filed, notice is hereby given that MONDAY, the 15th day of June, A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said Will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
Dated Honolulu, May 12, 1896.
By the Court.
1759-3ta GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.
In the matter of the Estate of ADELIA CORNWELL, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the administratrix of the Estate of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such administratrix.

IT IS ORDERED THAT MONDAY, the 8th day of June, A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
Honolulu, May 5, 1896.
By the Court.
1757-3ta GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.
In the matter of the Estate of WALTER HILL, late of Adelaide, Australia, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the administratrix of the Estate of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such administratrix.

IT IS ORDERED THAT MONDAY, the 8th day of June, A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing